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TELEGRAMS.

Important Anti-Disestablishment Movements in Great Britain.

Rumored Discovery of a French Political Conspiracy.

Promulgation of the New Spanish Constitution.

Marshal Serrano Proposed for the Vice-Regency.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Disestablishment—Important Meeting of Conservative Peers.

LONDON, Sunday, June 6.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held yesterday to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Lord CAIRNS urged that opposition be made to the bill on its second reading, and that it be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each Peer should remain unfettered. He felt that, as the country had never pronounced on the present bill, and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most politic, consistent and best course to pursue, under the circumstances, would be to repudiate the measure.

Lord SALISBURY deprecated the course recommended by Lord CAIRNS. The agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in Committee than to renew ill-feeling and excitement.

Lord CARNARVON supported the recommendations of Lord SALISBURY. He urged the Chamber of Peers, now that it was able, to make terms for the Irish Church; they might not have an opportunity hereafter.

Lord DERBY was in favor of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right.

The majority of the Lords present approved of the views of Lord DERBY, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed.

It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill on its second reading in the House of Lords.

Anti-Disestablishment Meeting in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sunday, June 6.

An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church bill has been held in Londonderry. Nearly twelve thousand were present. A protest against the bill was adopted, and will be sent to the House of Lords.

Comments of the London Press on Clarendon's Alabama Speech.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.

The temperate speech of CLARENDON in the House of Lords last evening on the subject of the Alabama Treaty, has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:

The *Times* says: "For our own part, considering the demands of America and the ready concessions of England, we wonder that the latter got off so well. The rejection of the treaty was more a lucky chance than the result of the firmness of anybody engaged in the behalf of Great Britain."

The *Standard* says: "The negotiations for the Alabama Treaty failed because America never intended them to succeed. If England now admits that it is her duty to renew her efforts for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope. Our honest desire for such settlement will not be appreciated, but by a small section of the American people. Meantime, until the details of Mr. MOTLEY's mission are known, we shall fold our hands and limit our compliments to him as a great historian."

The *Star* says: "The Americans can no longer doubt our willingness to do them right, or our determination to preserve our national character and credit."

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the speech of Lord CLARENDON as neither defiant nor subservient, but as dignified by a firmness which expresses the national determination. It shows that what may be solicited with success is contained in the articles of the rejected treaty, and that what it is hopeless to suggest is contained in Mr. SUMNER's speech. England will never put a troublesome pressure on Mr. MOTLEY to hasten the completion of his task, but will be always ready to cancel every trace of angry feeling likely to disturb the relations of kindred nations.

SPAIN.

Promulgation of the New Constitution—Scenes of Enthusiasm and of Disorder—Grand Military Review—Serrano for the Regency.

MADRID, Sunday, June 6.

The new Constitution was promulgated yesterday with great pomp. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the Executive Council and the Deputies to the Cortes, proceeded from the Chambers to a platform which was erected in front of the halls of Congress. There the Secretary of the Cortes read the Constitution. It was received with loud cheers by an immense concourse of people gathered in front of the platform. On returning to the Chamber the Deputies each took the oath to support and protect the Constitution. When the Deputies were retiring from the platform, some hisses were heard in the street, and a tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing and threatened to become serious in spite of the efforts of the troops to put a stop to it, when the military Governor of the city appeared, and with great presence of mind, rushed among the foremost rioters, shouting "*Viva Soverana nacional.*" This changed the feeling of the fluctuating mob, who joined in cheering the Governor, and the tumult subsided. Two men, however, were killed, and several were wounded.

The Deputies subsequently returned to the platform and witnessed a grand military review. Over thirty thousand troops filed past. The enthusiasm manifested on all sides was very great. It was noticed, however, that none of the Republican Deputies participated in the proceedings. The review terminated with a salute of fifty guns. A civic procession followed during the afternoon, and in the evening there was a grand banquet and exhibition of fireworks. At least 100,000 visitors from the country were in Madrid during the day to attend the celebration.

The remains of several Spanish celebrities have arrived here for deposition in the Pantheon.

In the Cortes to-morrow a bill will be presented by the majority, creating Marshal SERRANO Regent of Spain, but without power to sanction laws or to dissolve the Chambers.

Reception of General Dulce's Resignation in the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, June 5.

Admiral TOPETE read General DULCE's telegrams, announcing his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, before the Constituent Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal SERRANO asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of General DULCE, and until the particulars in the matter were known. It is rumored that General DULCE was recalled on account of his lenity to the Cuban insurgents.

Reduction of Taxes in the Colonies.

MADRID, Sunday, June 6.

Direct taxes in the Spanish colonies have been reduced one-half, and a small export duty on sugar, rum and tobacco has been imposed.

FRANCE.

Reported Discovery of a Political Conspiracy.

LONDON, Sunday, June 6.

Some arrests have been made in Paris within the last two days, in consequence, it is reported, of the discovery by the Police of a new political conspiracy. Details of the affair are as yet unknown.

Official Denial of the Warlike Rumors.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

M. LAVALETTE officially declares that the warlike rumors published in the newspapers recently are without any foundation.

Health of Minister Washburne.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, is indisposed, and will go to Hombourg. He leaves Mr. HOFFMAN, First Secretary, in charge of the Legation.

GERMANY.

Budget of the Northern Confederation.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 6.

The North German Parliament have adopted the Federal budget. The annual revenue and expenditure of the Confederation are about equal, being estimated in the budget at 76,000,000 thalers each.

AUSTRIA.

The Military Budget.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 5.

The military budget is published. The estimates of the expenditures are five millions of florins in excess of those of last year, and are calculated on the basis of an army of 800,000 men.

ROME.

Arrival of Prelates.

PARIS, Sunday, June 6.

Prelates from abroad are beginning to arrive in Rome, to take part in the Ecumenical Council.

ABYSSINIA.

Reported Massacre of an English Family by the Natives.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sunday, June 6.

A report has reached here from the interior that an Englishman and his family have been massacred by the natives in Abyssinia.

CUBA.

Sailing of General Dulce—Sensational Reports.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 5.

Ex-Captain-General DULCE sailed to-day for Spain. He was accompanied to the steamer by all the military officers of high rank now in Havana, and by the Colonels of the volunteer regiments.

The Havana journals publish reports which represent that thousands of insurgents are surrendering. It is asserted that among those who have given up their swords are Generals PEDRO CESPEDES and FRANCISCO FORNARE.

Mr. NELSON, United States Minister to Mexico, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

The steamer *France* arrived to-day from St. Nazaire.

The Rule of the Volunteers—Removal of the Governors of Cardenas and of Colon—A Proposed Triumvirate.

HAVANA, Friday, June 4, VIA KEY WEST, Saturday, June 5.

The volunteers have removed the Governors of Cardenas and Colon, and propose to establish a Triumvirate, consisting of prominent Spaniards, to govern the island till the Home Government is settled. They will probably give Count VALMASEDA command of the forces in the field.

The Governor of Havana and Chief Justice have resigned.

Forty officials and the Bishop of Cuba accompany General DULCE to Spain.

General ESPINAR is expected to resign soon.

A serious affray between the volunteers and regulars has taken place at Cardenas.

Report of the Defeat of the Fillibusters.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

A letter from a Spanish source, which may be regarded as semi-official, dated Havana, May 30, speaks of a recent encounter with fillibusters in the Bay of Nipe, somewhere about the 11th of May. They were, it is said, surprised and dispersed by one of the Spanish military columns. Three or four of the invaders, designated as foreigners, the only prisoners taken, were summarily shot. It is added that the cargo of the vessel in which the fillibusters landed fell into the hands of the Spaniards. It consisted of twelve pieces of artillery, 150,000 cartridges, with other ammunition, and a large number of barrels of hard bread and potatoes.

The Printers' National Convention at Albany—Official Visit to the Clinton Prison.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 6.

Delegates to the Printers' National Convention, which meets in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol to-morrow, have arrived from New-York City, Louisiana, South Carolina, Washington, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and many other States and the Canadas. Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS and Miss HOWARD, from New-York, are also here for the purpose of asking for a charter. The session will last all the week, as a number of excursions—to Saratoga and elsewhere—are to take place.

The Governor and Comptroller have been absent several days visiting Clinton Prison, and are expected to return to-morrow.

A fight took place yesterday between a number of shoemakers on a strike and several at work, in which two or three were seriously injured. The Police interfered in time to prevent a riot.

Suicide in Harrisburg—New Odd Fellows Hall.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sunday, June 6.

On Saturday afternoon, MARY ANN SEXTON committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was supposed to be insane. She left nine children.

The Odd Fellows of this city have decided to purchase a lot on Market-square, adjoining the Bolton House, on which they propose to erect a hall at the cost of about $100,000.

Dwelling-House Struck by Lightning.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sunday, June 6.

A dwelling-house in North Seventh-street, occupied by JOHN FRANKLIN, was struck by lightning last evening, during a severe thunderstorm, and was considerably damaged. The wife of Mr. FRANKLIN was rendered insensible for some time from the shock.

Fire in Camden, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, June 6.

The saw and grist mill belonging McKEEN & BINGHAM, in Camden, N. J., were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the rear of the saw mill, and in a few minutes the buildings were enveloped in flames. A large amount of grain and flour stored in the grist mill was destroyed. The flames extended to several piles of lumber, in close proximity, and before they could be checked no less than $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. The buildings and stock were partially insured, but not sufficiently to cover that amount. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Indian Difficulties—Discovery of Victims' Bodies—Fresh Outrages—General Consternation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, June 5.

The *Times & Conservative* has a special dispatch from Ellsworth, which says General MILES' couriers have arrived from the Saline and reports that two additional bodies were found making thirteen killed. The Indians are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican Rivers. Adjutant-General MOOREHOUSE leaves to-night for the Republican with twenty-three scouts recruited here. He received dispatches to-day notifying him that the Indians had been in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley all the week, in large numbers, killing and destroying everything.

Major COX, of the Tenth Cavalry, has arrived from Camp Supply. He reports all the Arapahoes and 400 Cheyennes at that post hungry and out of ammunition. Colonel NELSON, the Superintendent, is there with a stock of provisions and goods for their benefit.

The same paper has news that the colonies in Jewell and Mitchell Counties, in Northwestern Kansas, have been driven into Republic and Washington Counties, and that twenty persons were killed. Mr. WINTELPECK, an old citizen, was killed while crossing Republican River. There is a panic among the settlers in that part of the State.

Marine Disaster—Quick Run.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, June 6.

The schooner *Olivet*, Captain SHELDON LILING, from Fort Montgomery, loaded with brick, was struck by a squall when opposite Stony Point, yesterday afternoon, and instantly sunk. The crew were all saved.

The schooner *Buckeye*, Captain SMITH, loaded with 140,000 feet of lumber, left Albany at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and reached here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, making the run in six hours, which is considered to be the quickest time on record for a sailing vessel.

Suicide of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 6.

DENNIS REEN, who was convicted of murdering his brother-in-law by chopping off his head while the two were at work in a lard factory, some months since, and who was sentenced to death on Wednesday last, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging, in his cell in the jail in East Cambridge.

Decisions of Chief Justice Chase.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 6.

Chief-Justice Chase rendered several decisions in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and he leaves to-morrow for Raleigh, N. C.

Resignation of a Minister.

HARTFORD, Sunday, June 6.

Rev. GEORGE H. GOULD, pastor of the Centre Church in this city, to-day asked permission to resign his pastorate on account of ill health.

Drowning Casualty in Boston—Base Ball.

BOSTON, June 6.—SAMUEL BIXBY, of Boston, and Miss MALCHI COBB, of Hingham, were drowned last evening at Hull by the upsetting of a pleasure boat. The bodies were recovered.

....The base-ball match between the Harvards, of Massachusetts, and the Dartmouths, of New-Hampshire, played yesterday at Lowell, resulted in favor of the Harvards, the score standing thirty-eight to nothing.

Report on American Commerce and Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

Monthly report No. 24 of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the statistics of our commerce and navigation for the months of October, November and December, 1868, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, is just out, from which the following synopsis is made:

	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxp'ts.
October	$32,170,353	$[illegible],197,941	$1,553,790
November	28,563,310	37,088,344	1,081,281
December	21,[illegible]	44,225,836	1,840,420
Twelve months, 1868	361,[illegible]	341,347,525	20,[illegible]

The proportion of the foregoing carried by American and foreign vessels respectively during the three months ending Dec. 31, 1868:

American vessels	$34,962,667	$40,917,000	$1,964,360
Foreign vessels	36,066,759	70,194,831	2,227,111

It will thus be seen that over 57 per cent. of our imports, 41½ per cent. of our domestic exports, and 90 per cent. of our reëxports for the period mentioned have been transported in foreign vessels. For the proportions of the imports and reëxports, free and dutiable, as well as details in regard to the various commodities imported, exported and reëxported, those interested are referred to the report.

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Dec. 31, 1868, was $59,722,272.

The number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered into and cleared from the United States in the foreign trade during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	American Vessels Entered. No.	Tons.	Foreign Vessels Entered. No.	Tons.
1867	9,795	4,022,493	15,956	4,115,676
1868	10,094	3,257,538	17,575	4,312,431

	American Vessels Cleared. No.	Tons.	Foreign Vessels Cleared. No.	Tons.
1867	9,729	4,218,464	16,420	4,309,659
1868	[illegible]	3,412,100	18,142	5,007,521

Tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade:

	Entered.	Cleared.
1867	24,012,114	22,265,226
1868	25,987,259	25,108,375

In addition to the foregoing the report contains statements for the quarter ending Dec. 31, of the products of the American fisheries, guano from American islands; lumber, &c., from Maine *via* New-Brunswick; commodities, foreign and domestic, shipped between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Panama; summary of indirect trade, annual statements of trade between the United States and British North American Possessions in 1868; elaborate comparative tables, showing the values of total imports into and domestic exports and reëxports from the United States by commodities; total imports, exports and reëxports of specie and bullion from and to the principal foreign countries from 1867 to 1868, inclusive; imports and exports into and from the Colony of Victoria for three years, and emigration from Bremen from 1863 to 1868.

The report also contains the usual commercial reports from the United States Consuls and other sources, of unusual value to the mercantile community. The report on the trade of Sheffield is particularly interesting. The facilities for reference and comparison which this report affords, supply a want which has long been felt.

Another Duel in New-Orleans—One of the Parties Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 3.

A duel took place Tuesday afternoon, between L. PLACIDE CANONGE, editor of the *Epoque*, of this city, and Mr. PAUL ALHAIZA, one of the managers of the opera. The challenging party was Mr. ALHAIZA, who, with Mr. CALABRESI, published a communication, criticising the management of the opera, in the *Epoque* of Sunday morning. He led to a challenge from Mr. PAUL ALHAIZA. The arm selected was the sword; Colonel DUMONTEIL and Dr. TOUATRE acted as seconds for Mr. ALHAIZA, and Messrs. ALBERT FABRE and J. FORTIER for Mr. CANONGE. The combat took place at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted for five minutes. It was finally ended after Mr. CANONGE had received a wound in the arm. The duel was to have taken place at PEPE LLULLA's saw-mill, but the spot designated was subsequently changed to DELERY's brick-yard. It was when Mr. CANONGE was advancing upon Mr. ALHAIZA, and about twenty-five steps from the original positions of the principals, that the wound was received by the former. At the moment when the seconds stopped the conflict, Mr. CANONGE had made a lunge at the breast of his opponent, and it was at first supposed that the latter was wounded. It was after the interference of the seconds, or about the time, that Mr. CANONGE received a slight wound in the arm. It is rumored that another rencontre will take place between Mr. CANONGE and Mr. CALABRESI at an early day. A great deal of feeling has been manifested in reference to the management of the Opera among the inhabitants of the Second District, and it is not improbable that the first passage of arms may lead to a half-dozen complications of one kind and another.

REVERDY JOHNSON AT HOME.

A Conversation with the Ex-Minister to England.

His Views on the Rejection of the Alabama-Claims Treaty.

Effect of Mr. Sumner's Speech on the English Ministry and People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

Finding myself in Baltimore yesterday, and learning from a celebrated local paper of that city that the Honorable REVERDY JOHNSON, late Minister to England, had arrived there on Friday morning in the North German steamship *Ohio*, I determined, as a representative of the TIMES, to make him a visit and present him my congratulations on his return to his home. The paper in question said that "the veteran jurist and statesman looked hale and vigorous after the ordeal of a sea voyage and the more trying political buffetings of pending difficulties between the United States and England."

The first thing that impressed me in my search after the local habitation of the veteran jurist and statesman, was that either Mr. JOHNSON was a very obscure person or that there were some very stupid people in Baltimore. The main offices of the two telegraph lines could give me no information on the subject; one of the leading hotels to which I was referred by at least a score of people was blissfully ignorant of his whereabouts. The publishers, editors and reporters of three newspapers shared the almost universal perplexity on the matter. A broad-shouldered policeman told me that Mr. JOHNSON was in England fixing up that country, and from his blue coat, brass buttons and general stupidity, I turned away in disgust. Some said that he lived in town, and some that he lived in the city. My city search having proved utterly barren of results, I betook myself to the fields and woods, and after an agreeable, although muddy, ride of over an hour, found the distinguished gentleman at his beautiful country residence, about five miles from town.

Mr. JOHNSON's home is as elegant and picturesque as it is possible to desire. Situated on a hill several hundred feet high, his modern mansion, surrounded by a beautifully-wooded country, commands a splendid view of the Bay of Baltimore, with Fort Carroll in its centre; of the Annapolis State House, half-hidden in trees; and of the shore skirts of the city, with ship-masts here and there limned against the sky.

The reporter of the journal above alluded to had not, I found, drawn any flattering picture of the appearance of Mr. JOHNSON. I found him more hale and vigorous looking than he was one year ago, when he left the United States Senate, and in his parting address shed those tears which were so soon turned to smiles on his arrival in England. Mr. JOHNSON has positively got fat. If my eyes did not deceive me very much, he has a double chin, and when I saw him he reminded me a good deal of the "ruddy, fat and fair" picture of the English poet. He bubbles over with good humor. He is evidently very well satisfied with himself and with the English people, but he does hate SUMNER and the Senate, and two or three newspaper editors and correspondents.

Mr. JOHNSON is an aristocrat by instinct, and a democrat by education and circumstances. His manner and conversation impressed me yesterday as one who had conceived a sudden and strong love for monarchical institutions, and for Dukes, and Earls, and Lords. He talks of his late experience and services in England as deserving the eternal gratitude of his countrymen, and there is no doubt in the world that he looks to a revulsion of public sentiment in his favor. But I shall let him speak for himself.

He threw himself on a lounge in the cool, Indian-matted parlor where he received me. "Yes," said he, "the English are a great people. They are very rich, very warm-hearted. My career there was a regular ovation from first to last. They dine there about 8 o'clock in the evening, and those public entertainments are splendid affairs." And here the old gentleman's eye twinkled and his face was wreathed in smiles at the pleasurable recollections of his innumerable banquets.

He continued: "I found nothing but good-will there for the United States. They received me with open arms. I was tendered more invitations to dinners, public and private, than I could eat. I addressed multitudes of people. I had to decline that Southampton banquet as I was leaving, because I was too unwell. I had an attack of indigestion and I could not go."

I expressed the hope that he was better then, and said that I saw his home friends purposed to give him a dinner. To this he made no reply. A shade passed over his face, and I imagined that he was then revolving in his mind the respective merits of American and English banquets, drawing conclusions by no means friendly to the culinary achievements of his countrymen.

I attempted to get him again on the subject of England, but he was obstinate, and persisted in questioning me on domestic affairs.

"What do they say here?" said he.

"The newspapers?"

"Yes, the newspapers."

"Well, some of them abuse you very freely, and think you made yourself too public; that you accepted too many invitations to public hospitalities, and that you should have lived more privately."

"They know nothing whatever about it. That man SMALLEY and one or two others abused me all the time. By the way what kind of person is SMALLEY? I never met him."

I told him something about SMALLEY.

"How is SUMNER?" then said Mr. JOHNSON.

Here was Mr. JOHNSON's sore point. He had not a friendly word for SUMNER and regarded his speech on the *Alabama* question as the source of all his tribulation. "Mr. SUMNER is in Washington," I replied, "and feels extremely well satisfied with his speech."

"Well," replied Mr. JOHNSON, "I do not know that any one else is satisfied with it. I tell you that that speech of SUMNER has made England a unit against the United States. Our friends there have fallen off by troops. At first the people declared for war, but now I think they have got over that idea and are satisfied that our intentions are pacific. The speech having been approved by the Senate, the English people at first thought that it was a declaration of war, and were prepared to accept it in that spirit; but they have since changed their minds, and now they have justly arrived at the conclusion that SUMNER is, after all, but one American citizen, and does not represent the views of the Administration. MOTLEY has gone over there. I left before he arrived. I do not believe that he has got any instructions whatever. They objected to my making speeches that the United States desired to be on friendly terms with England. What has he done? The very first thing he does on landing is to say that his mission is pacific. I said that my mission was pacific. SUMNER says that his speech was made in the interest of peace. Why, we are all for peace."

For a few minutes Mr. JOHNSON here relapsed into silence, and then broke out again: "SUMNER's speech is absurd! Do you know what they say of it in England? CLARENDON says that it is absurd and preposterous; that it is not the speech of either a lawyer or a statesman; that its propositions are wholly inadmissible.

"Why," said Mr. JOHNSON, "this same Mr. SUMNER wrote to Mr. BRIGHT on the 19th or 20th of last January that the protocol which I sent here would have been almost unanimously approved if it had been received three weeks sooner. The fact is, the incoming President did not want the question settled during the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON, and the Republican Party did not want it settled by me. They did not want the éclat of having the most difficult question, short of the question of actual separation, that has arisen between the two countries, settled by a Democratic Administration. That was the point of objection to my course and to my protocol. Mr. SUMNER said to my colleague, Mr. VICKERS, that a month earlier 'it would have been as welcome as champagne.' BRIGHT denounces SUMNER's speech in the strongest terms."

"Why don't the English papers publish Mr. SUMNER's speech?"

"Why, because it is too nonsensical. CLARENDON says that the United States as a Government have no claims against England as a Government. The United States have private individual claims against England, and England has private individual claims against the United States. These the English people and Government are willing to submit to an arbitration. CLARENDON says that England might as well say that she would reject the treaty because the holders of Irish Republican bonds might come in under its terms. The Americans whom I have met abroad denounce Mr. SUMNER as much as the English people do. It is a foolish speech. Take that point which he makes about a blockade. That decision in the prize cases in II. Black, is totally against him. The English papers have not published and will not publish his speech."

Mr. JOHNSON was very indignant on this subject. He could not tolerate the idea of attaching any importance or significance whatever to the ideas of the Massachusetts Senator. He started up from his seat, and walking up and down the room, nervously and rapidly said:

"The English Government will never accede to the Sumner demands. CLARENDON won't yield one inch from his position. They have taken it and cannot be shaken in their resolve. They are a very proud people, a powerful people, and cannot be frightened."

"What do you think of a war between England and the United States, Mr. JOHNSON? What would be the result of it?"

"The result would be unfavorable to us. In the first place our debts are equal. But there will not be and cannot be a war so long as there is any common sense left to the two peoples. But, to talk about it for argument's sake: England was never better prepared for a war than she is now, and the United States is less able to enter on a contest of the kind than she was during the rebellion. Do you remember Admiral PORTER's letter on the subject? He is of my opinion, or, rather, I am of his, that we cannot fight England. Yes, they would give us Canada, provided the Canadian people were willing to be exchanged; but I do not think they are, and sooner than part with that Province on forcible terms, England would lose her last man and her last shilling."

"What do you think Mr. MOTLEY will do? How will he go to work?"

"MOTLEY will have to paddle his own canoe. He is a fine fellow, but as between SUMNER's speech and my protocol, I do not see any middle course for him to pursue. The English Government will not be in a hurry to sign a treaty with him. They feel very sore about the rejection of the protocol. They cannot understand the Senate. They will not lay themselves open to a second insult by the rejection of what they would be willing to abide by, in a very great hurry. You see the difficulty of getting a treaty ratified becomes greater and greater. The Senate is now a numerous body, and by and by it will be more numerous. The power of the Senate is scarcely understood abroad. At any rate, due importance is not attached to it."

"You acted under the instructions of Mr. SEWARD, Mr. JOHNSON?"

"Precisely. Every step I took in the matter was by direction of Mr. SEWARD. I managed the entire business in personal interviews with Earl CLARENDON. There was not much writing about it. I called on him every day and told him what I thought our people would deem satisfactory, and what I would agree to; but now they will be unwilling to sign any convention with anybody from the United States until they shall have obtained reasonable assurance that the Senate will approve it."

"But they know what the United States will consent to from Mr. SUMNER's speech."

"Yes; but it is utterly ridiculous to suppose that they will yield to his demands."

"How about this question of belligerency?"

"That was covered in my protocol, and as much reparation was there made for it as ever the English Government will consent to make. Why, France recognized the South; Spain did it; Russia did it. Why is England alone to be held accountable for it? They will never tolerate the idea. By the way, how about the diplomatic correspondence? Has it all been published—I mean that which covered my protocol? Immediately after the treaty was negotiated, on the 14th of January, I wrote a letter on the treaty generally, and on the 17th I sent a long dispatch vindicating and explaining it, which has not yet, so far as I have seen, been published. Mr. SEWARD wrote me at the time that both he and Mr. JOHNSON were satisfied with all that I had done, and that the protocol was satisfactory. After the treaty was sent here, I, for the first time, saw that the United States Government was disposed to think that it had claims of its own, distinct from the individual claims of its citizens. This made a new complication which I had not dreamed of."

"But Mr. SEWARD in 1866 insisted very strongly that the recognition of the South as belligerents by the English Government was a grievous national wrong toward the United States."

"I know he did, but no claim for damages arising under it was made, at least I was not instructed to present a bill for that alleged offence. When I learned the fresh demand of the United States, I went to see Lord CLARENDON. I had a conversation with him and expressed my willingness to sign a Supplemental Convention, if the claims were pressed by the United States, in which it was agreed to submit the claims that either Government might have against the other to arbitration. CLARENDON did not exactly reject my offer, but asked me if I did it under special instructions. I said not under 'special' instructions, but I thought my general instructions covered it. CLARENDON and I parted without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion so far as the point was concerned. I then telegraphed to Secretary FISH that 'I could get claims that either Government may have upon the other submitted in the same way as the private, individual *Alabama* claims, if instructed. Will you instruct?' Mr. FISH answered me that Convention was in the Senate, and he did not know. That would have let Mr. SUMNER's claim in, but now it will not be considered in the shape presented because it is extravagant."

"But suppose it is insisted upon." "President GRANT will not insist upon it, I am confident. If he should do it, war will be the result. I do not know anything of Mr. MOTLEY's instructions. CLARENDON says he does not know what they are, and we have only to wait the course of events."

"How about the Consular and Naturalization Treaties?" "I had no instructions about the Consular Convention, although we want one sadly."

"What did they say about Mr. GRIMES' letter in England?" "Well, it had a good effect. I know that GRIMES was not there at the time. It was a little thing which had a good effect in official circles. The author of it was well known, and of course the editor of the London *Times* knew who wrote it. There was a little breeze at the Foreign Office about it, but I knew all the facts contained in it, although I never mentioned them to CLARENDON. It was young HOWARD who made the remarks to which GRIMES objected; still it was very foolish. HOWARD was a mere subordinate, an attaché of the Legation, and was wrong to mention it. CLARENDON has, I understand, written to THORNTON on the subject. Young HOWARD is a very nice fellow, and married to a daughter of RIGGS, the banker." Mr. JOHNSON talked much more and quite freely on English affairs, and on the English people, their Press, their industries, &c. He gave interesting descriptions of individuals, and of his reception by members of the nobility and others; but these things border too closely on the meredness of private life, and are too personal for publication in newspaper columns.

WASHINGTON.

American Aid for Spain—Affairs in Georgia—Preparing to Take the Census.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

While there is so much talk about Cuban expeditions and the material aid which the insurgents are receiving from the people of the United States, it is equally interesting to know to what extent the Spanish Government is being aided by our enterprising manufacturers and shipbuilders. As we are at peace with Spain, and as the Cuban insurgents are utterly unknown in any international sense, there is no legal or moral reason why we should not sell to Spanish agents as many arms and build for them as many gunboats as they have the money to pay for. Therefore it is not strange that 10,000 rifles of well-known New-England manufacture should have been among the recent shipments from New-York, nor that 400 kegs of powder should have been part of the cargo of a brig that recently cleared from Baltimore for Havana direct, nor that the machinery for thirty light-draught and fleet gunboats, of from two to six guns each, is now being constructed in two of the leading machine works of New-York, and the hulls for the same being rapidly built in several of the private ship-yards on the Atlantic coast. While, therefore, our officers of the law are instructed to keep a sharp lookout for all violators of our Neutrality laws, they cannot exercise any surveillance over what is done for the Spanish Government. The Spanish agents in this country are consequently very well satisfied with the situation, and while anxious that we shall enforce our Neutrality laws, don't want a neutrality proclamation.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The actual facts regarding the situation of affairs in Georgia, will shortly be ascertained in a satisfactory manner. General TERRY will, with the sanction of the authorities here, institute a rigid investigation into the recent murders and outrages in that State, with a view to ascertaining to what causes they are attributable. No action is contemplated at present by the Administration, but it is thought desirable to have official information on the subject, and as General TERRY is not only an able and clear-headed lawyer, but a very fair and just man, it is probable that the truth will be fully ascertained.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Committee find that the work before them, to wit, the preparation of a thorough and complete plan for the taking of the census, is a very laborious task, requiring great care and much patient investigation. They will be engaged here for a week or more, and will probably find it necessary to meet again either here or elsewhere before they are ready to report. Yesterday they had Commissioner CAPRON, of the Agricultural Department, before them, and were engaged in revising the agricultural schedule, which he, as an expert in that Department, had prepared at their request. After thorough revision it is the design of the Committee to submit copies of it to several of the leading agricultural societies for their inspection and criticism. Professor BARNARD, of the Educational Bureau, has in like manner furnished a schedule for educational statistics, which will be subjected to similar revision, as will also a schedule furnished by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department for manufacturing, railroad and commerce statistics. During the present week, Dr. JARVIS, of Massachusetts, the best authority in the country on population statistics, will appear before the Committee and give them the benefit of his experience and knowledge on this particular branch of the subject. The Ex-Superintendent of the Census, J. C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., has also been examined as to the general workings of the Census Bureau.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 6.

REVENUE LAWS.

No special tax will be required of any person, firm, company, corporation or association, either as manufacturers or dealers, for the manufacture of butter and cheese, or for the first sale of butter and cheese of their own manufacture, or which they are engaged in manufacturing, either directly or indirectly.

It is required of dealers in spirits not only to see that all packages sent out on the market by them, bear the stamps and brands which are required by law to be placed upon them, but also that packages received by them from other dealers are properly stamped and branded before they receive them. The plea of innocence on the part of dealers will not hereafter save spirits not properly stamped and branded from seizure.

SECRET SERVICE OF THE TREASURY.

Major WHITELEY, the recently appointed Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, has required all the subordinate detectives to surrender their commissions, so as to leave him entirely free in the selection of his assistants. A portion of the new force has been appointed, and the remainder will be as soon as the occasion may require.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Washington Navy-yard, two colored men commenced work as joiners upon an equal footing with the whites. They were formerly slaves, and were employed in the Union service during the war.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Treasury and its Workings—The New-York Chamber of Commerce Responsible for the Present Policy—Close Adherence to the Recommendations of that Body—An Emeute at the Navy-Yard on a Question of Color.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

The June statement of the public debt has furnished food for considerable thought on the subject of Secretary BOUTWELL's policy, and has shed some light upon the possibilities of the future. It is not probable that there will hereafter be another decrease of the debt by so large an amount in any one month, but that the decrease will be gradual by small amounts each month, but nevertheless sure. The Secretary entertains the hope, founded upon the prospective character of revenue receipts and expenditures, that the expenses of the Government will not in any month of the immediate future exceed the receipts, but, on the contrary, will be within them by several millions per month.

Mr. BOUTWELL has recently had a great deal of advice and many suggestions from leading merchants and bankers of New-York. Among others who have conferred with him are Messrs. CHITTENDEN and OPDYKE, prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce. It will be remembered that some time during the past Winter, about the 1st of February, I think, the Chamber of Commerce met and finally passed a series of resolutions embodying a financial policy, which they urged upon Congress and the incoming Administration. It must be gratifying to the members of that influential organization to observe to what extent Congress and the new Administration have adopted the very course they proposed; and it must also be a source of satisfaction to such gentlemen as Mr. CHITTENDEN to know that if his advice is not taken when offered by itself, it is nevertheless accepted when offered *en masse*.

The plan in question, with the extent to which it has been adopted, is thus illustrated:

Resolved, That the following plan be recommended to Congress, as a basis of action for the permanent settlement of our national finances:

1. Declare that when the debt is paid, it shall be paid in coin.

This was done by Congress in the passage of the Public Credit act.

2. Legalize gold contracts.

This was done by the Supreme Court.

3. Introduce the strictest economy in every department of the Government.

This is being done as rapidly as possible; the results thus far are very gratifying, and the prospect of Deficiency bills is not near so strong as it was ninety days since.

4. Refuse all subsidies and unnecessary appropriations.

This was strictly adhered to by Congress, even to the refusal of a number of appropriations actually necessary.

5. See that the revenues are economically, energetically and honestly collected.

The evidence of the adoption of this proposition is accumulating every day. The strongest fact is that whisky is now selling at a price which not only more than covers the tax and cost of manufacture, but which is enabling the leading distillers of the country to resume a legitimate business.

6. Use all the surplus revenue in reducing the debt.

See sinking fund item in cash balance in last debt statement.

7. Take away all power from the Secretary of the Treasury to make money plentiful or scarce.

This was done before the Chamber spoke at all on the subject. The only "power" the Secretary now has results from the legitimate workings of the Treasury. A large currency balance might make money scarce temporarily, but the disbursements and the purchase of the debt would naturally remedy that before any serious inconvenience could be felt.

8. Let the people understand that while they need not fear rapid contraction, it will be dangerous to rely upon indefinite suspension.

The people already understand this, and their knowledge will grow with the growth of the fact that the debt is being reduced.

9. Contract the currency moderately the first year; next year determine whether the country will bear a more rapid contraction.

The Secretary of the Treasury has no power to contract the currency, and he could only produce contraction in effect by taking up the three per cents. These come in slowly and are canceled. The operation being thus quietly conducted during "the first year," it will enable the Secretary to determine whether it had better be adhered to "next year."

10. Reduce the taxes so as to leave only surplus revenue sufficient to pay off annually a reasonable amount of the debt.

This has already been done. The legislation of the past two years has reduced taxes to the extent of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars per annum. The balance sheet of the fiscal year about to close will show a surplus, possibly of twenty-five millions, or not quite one per cent of the public debt. It will not be safe to reduce taxes further until it is apparent that the revenues of the coming fiscal year are largely in excess of the expenditures. The prospect for this at present is good. Nevertheless, taxes may be reduced in one shape, which will relieve the people and not affect the revenue. I allude to the readjustment of the tariff on the basis of the investigations now being conducted by Special Commissioner WELLS. The incongruities of the present system will be forcibly pointed out, and a readjustment proposed on the basis of the relations which articles bear to their production, their social and mechanical uses, and their capacity to bear taxation without oppressing the people or enriching monopolists. This is the only feasible method of reducing taxation which will be presented during the next year.

11. Resume specie payments as soon as a rigid adherence to the above policy makes it safe to do so.

A general proposition which the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress and everybody else agrees to.

Thus it will be seen that the plan of the Chamber of Commerce, or at least every practical feature of it, has been adopted by Congress and the Administration. The sagacious gentlemen of that distinguished body deserve the congratulations of the country.

I notice some papers are giving currency to the statement that notwithstanding the recent large reduction of the debt, it is nevertheless eleven or twelve millions greater than on the 1st of June, 1868. This is an error, though if the face of the June statement of last year be taken as it stands it shows such a result. But to that statement should be added forty millions of accrued interest, a liability which never appeared in the statements until Mr. BOUTWELL commenced to make them. This makes the debt now actually twenty-eight millions less than last year at the same time.

The colored "race," to use a Sumnerian expression, continue to be heard in the world. Being Ministers to Foreign Courts; Collectors, Assessors and Postmasters, Councilmen, Aldermen and Scavengers in Washington—in fact, being everything, just like all other people, why shouldn't they pay as much and go to the theatre just like anybody else? If anybody can't answer that question, let them apply at the City Hall, Washington, D. C. For ordinary white people there is no other policy than to succumb. You don't want to sit at the opera or at your hotel table with a person of color? Forthwith you must! So if you want to have your own way, better not make any fuss about it. The Civil Rights law is all very well, but it don't fill the bill. The pursuit of happiness and equal protection under the law doesn't consist in earning your living by the sweat of your brow unmolested, and in voting white men into office eternally. So it is decreed that in addition to the rights secured by the equal protection of the law, the color of law is to be invoked to secure for one class private rights which are attained by the other class solely by sufferance and good behavior. Of course, it's all the result of prejudice—at least, so the mighty lawmakers at the City Hall say. And they are about half right. If the trades unions and public corporations that have to deal with the negro question in matters involving absolute right and justice would only exhibit a little common sense, we shouldn't have so many exhibitions of humiliating subserviency to the new class of citizens. Two colored bricklayers are ordered by the Government to work in the navy-yard. Forthwith, the majority therein employed rebel, and demand their withdrawal—not because they are not competent workmen, but because of their color. The only proper punishment for such conduct is the instant discharge of every man who utters a word of disapproval. The tyranny of these combinations is assuming most odious and dangerous forms, and inasmuch as the Government has generously advanced the wages of its workmen twenty per cent. by reducing their hours of labor, it is about time it exerted the discipline and commanded the respect which is at least due in return. The way to put negroes where they ought not to be, is to deny to them what they have a right to in law, equity and justice. CYMON.

BEEF FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—The steamship *Agnes* has been fitted up and is now nearly ready to bring slaughtered beeves from Indianola to this city for the supply of fresh meat to our citizens. The forward hold has been fitted up with an air-tight chamber, capable of containing a hundred beeves, which are to be slaughtered and cleaned and then hung up in this apartment. After receiving the cargo the air is to be kept pure and of a proper temperature by cold air being pumped into it. When the vessel arrives here the beeves are to be at once transferred to a house constructed after a similar plan and kept at a similar temperature, the meat to be taken out as required for use. We trust our purveyors of meat in the markets, both public and private, will give this effort to make us independent of the monopoly a fair trial.—*New-Orleans Picayune, June 3.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHEFS D'ŒUVRE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. By PHILIPPE BURTY. Illustrated. Edited by W. CHAFFERS, F.S.A. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This tastefully-printed, beautifully-illustrated, and delicately-bound volume, contains a translation by Mr. W. CHAFFERS, of the elaborate work of M. PHILIPPE BURTY on the history of the Industrial Arts, especially with regard to "Pottery and porcelain, glass, enamel, metal, goldsmiths' work, jewelry and tapestry," from the earliest ages down to the present time. Ceramic art—glass, enamels, metals, and tapestry and carpets—forms the main divisions of the subject, and in treating of each the author exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the origin of the art, an extensive familiarity with the illustrative examples to be found in public museums and private collections throughout Europe. M. BURTY is a master of his subject, and in treating of all its branches gives evidence of the possession of the taste of an artist, the eye of an acute critic, an intimate technical knowledge of the details of all the great industrial arts, and thorough familiarity with the researches of antiquarians in all matters bearing upon his subject. He is also master of a brilliant style, though, perhaps, sometimes a trifle too apt to allow himself to run into the fantastical and far-fetched metaphors, which form the main vice of modern French criticism. With these qualifications for his task, it will readily be imagined that his work is one which not only artists and lovers of art, antiquarian students, and all interested practically or commercially in the industrial arts may read to their advantage, but one which the general reader—using the phrase in its broad sense—will find in it a valuable compendium of information on a class of subjects in which no one of educated taste should be unversed.

We have not space to follow M. BURTY through his lucid and detailed accounts of the history of the industrial arts, from their earliest mythical and semi-mythical origin, through all their developments, down to the days of Great Exhibitions and Schools of Design. We can only give a general idea of the scope over which his researches extend.

Ceramic art, as at once the oldest of the industrial arts and the one in which at the present day the highest development of pure art is associated with the widest range of practical utility, naturally occupies the most prominent place in the volume. It is only within ten years, in fact, that the *general* history of Ceramic art, apart from special studies in certain of its special branches, has attained anything like its present importance; and yet what M. BURTY complains of as a main difficulty in this portion of his task is the embarrassing abundance of recent works and documents bearing upon it. LELEWEL, the Polish numismatist, says that "the light thrown by art upon pottery of the commonest kind may be as serviceable as language itself in promoting our knowledge of the origin of races, their military expeditions and commercial relations." And, allowing for the enthusiastic partiality of a Pole and a savant, the expression implies a great truth. From the little baked earthen-pot, shaped by hand alone, and not on the wheel, which was found in a peat bog in France amid surroundings which testify to its immediately post-diluvian character, down to the most gorgeous productions of MINTON, or the most delicate designs of the French Ceramic artists of the day, there is no stage of the art which does not illustrate the social habits of the country and age, as well as its purely esthetic phase of the pottery or porcelain of the day. Hitherto, the study of the subject has been limited too exclusively to the acquisition by amateurs of collections of objects of art of particular periods—according to the special fashion and taste of the day—and the biography of some half dozen or so of the great inventors whose discoveries and productions mark special eras in the fictile branches of decorative art. The vases of Greece and Etruria, the enameled "faïence" of Italy and France, the Majolica, or "Hispano-Moorish" ware, the porcelain of Sevres, Delft and Dresden, the pottery of Persia, and the "China," so named from the Empire of that name, have all formed the objects of enthusiastic collectors, and the subjects of special monographs by many and competent *littérateurs*. But it is only since the recent recognition of the fact that progress and originality in decorative art can only be obtained by a thorough and systematic art-education, not only of a few manufacturers and designers, but of the whole body of those engaged in the fictile manufacture, that the necessity of the comprehensive and comparative study of the subject in all its aspects has been fully appreciated. In France it has been taken up with all the energy and ability of Parisian antiquarians and art critics, while in England, the impetus given by Prince ALBERT to the establishment of free art-museums and schools of design, has led to an entirely new development of art industry, notably in its relations to articles of domestic use and ornamentation. M. BURTY naturally dwells especially upon the researches of French authors and the achievements of French manufacturers, without, however, disparaging unduly the efforts and progress of others. In this, as in all branches of his subject, his aim has been to render his work, as far as its limits will allow, comprehensive and illustrative.

Next in importance to Ceramic art comes the manufacture and decoration of glass, whether for table use, purely ornamental purposes, or as an element in ecclesiastical architecture. The movement of late years toward the restoration of the great religious edifices of Europe as far as possible in the spirit of the original, and the construction of new ones in the same model, has given a great impulse to the study, antiquarian, artistic, and scientific, of the stained-glass windows which form one of the greatest glories of mediæval cathedrals and churches, and many of the secrets of the manufacture of which were supposed, until quite recently, to be hopelessly lost. But scientific skill and research have done wonders, and while M. BURTY gives his readers a concise history of the art, and places before them a useful guide-book to many of its most celebrated masterpieces, he does not neglect a full and technical account of the recent discoveries by which the secrets of mediæval glass-work have been rescued from oblivion for the benefit of modern decorative architects. Bronze and iron, jewelry and plate receive also full attention at his hands, though on these subjects, as there is comparatively little to be learned at the present day in the actual manufacture, or modes of design, and more depends upon pure artistic genius and the careful study of ancient and mediæval *chefs d'œuvre*, it is naturally more to their description and to criticism on the various schools and phases of art which they illustrate, that he devotes himself, although even here modern science, especially in the application of electricity, has placed mechanical advantages in the hands of artists which their predecessors did not enjoy. And in the concluding sections of his work on tapestry and carpets, modern chemistry and mechanical facilities for manufacture again assume paramount importance in enabling us of the nineteenth century to profit freely by the skill and taste of our ancestors. So that even the carpet manufacturer of Brussels or Axminster, with all his modern appliances, may learn taste and study harmony of colors from the tapestry of the Middle Ages, and the essays thereon of artistic critics. In all its branches, the volume before us is one which cannot fail to prove of great service in this country, as well as in France, to all concerned in industrial arts, while the copious and well-executed illustrations give it additional value to all who are not conversant with the art treasures scattered throughout the museums and palaces of Europe.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*The Works of Oliver Goldsmith.* W. W. SWAYNE, Brooklyn, publishes a cheap edition of GOLDSMITH's works, in paper covers, printed in the abominable fine type which has come into vogue with the "Diamond" editions. A large magnifying glass is needed to read it with comfort.

—*New American Farm Book.* (New-York: ORANGE JUDD & CO.) We have good farmer's authority for recommending this work as an excellent guide for those who "farm by book." "Practical" farmers will also find in its pages suggestions they may do well to heed.—*Farm Implements and Machinery*, from the same publishing house, is also a practical and useful work, with many illustrations. It is from the pen of Mr. JOHN J. THOMAS.

—*Thackeray's Novels.* FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. have placed the reading public under obligations by their very neat republication of THACKERAY's novels. The edition, which is to consist of six volumes, is the exact counterpart of the edition of CHARLES READE's novels, published last year by the same house, and will include the novels only; though we understand it to be the publishers' intention to add his other writings in time. Not so universal a favorite with the reading public as DICKENS, his writings command wide and increasing popularity, and this convenient and readable edition cannot fail to be received with favor. The volumes already issued are *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*. The rest will succeed at the rate of one every week until the completion of the set.

—*The Galaxy.* In presenting the forty-seventh number of his magazine to the public, Dr. DIXON indulges in some very pardonable personal reminiscences, in which he reviews his editorial and professional course during the sixteen years that have elapsed since the first number was issued. The Doctor is a man of keen insight, sterling common sense, strong convictions, and a trenchant writer; and his magazine has been from the first the advocate of common-sense, as applied to medicine and surgery. We advise every one who is addicted to velocipede riding, to read the Doctor's remarks in regard to its dangers in the present number.

—*The Christian Worker.* By Rev. CHARLES F. BEACH. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.) An earnest appeal to Christian laymen to do their part in promoting the growth of Christianity among the people.

TEXAS.

The Trial and Sentence of Weaver, the Murderer, by the Military Commission—Had General Reynolds Power to Take a Citizen of Texas from the Civil Power and Try Him by Military Law?—Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, June 6.

The following opinion was promulgated yesterday:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 31, 1869.

Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War.

SIR: Your letter of March 24, 1869, submitting for my opinion as to the proper action to be had in the premises, the case of JAMES WEAVER, a citizen of Texas who was tried before a military commission appointed by the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, under authority of section 3 of the act of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, the record having been forwarded for the action of the President, as required by section 4 of said act, and returned by him to your Department upon the first day of February last without any action upon the same, was received on the 26th of March last. The great importance of the questions involved required such careful and deliberate consideration, that, under the pressure of other official duties, I have not been able until this time to give it sufficient attention. Having now carefully examined it, I proceed to state the conclusion to which I have arrived. From the papers accompanying your letter, it appears that JAMES WEAVER, a citizen of Bastrop County, in Texas, was indicted for murder in that county. By request of J. J. THORNTON, District Judge of the Second District, in Texas, made to General REYNOLDS, the Commander of the Fifth Military District, accompanied by a statement that a trial could not probably be had in the State Courts, and asking that he may be tried by the military authorities, a military commission was organized at Austin, Texas, before which, on the 17th of September, 1868, and the days following, WEAVER was arraigned and tried. He was defended by counsel, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, and the question on which you desire my opinion seems to be this: Whether the General commanding the Fifth Military District had authority to take a man from the civil power and try him by military law, or in other words, whether a military commission in Texas in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in naval or military service, charged with the murder of another citizen and under indictment and arrest in the State Courts therefor. From the letter of Judge THORNTON to General REYNOLDS above referred to, which is made a part of the record in this case, it appears that WEAVER was under indictment in the District Court for the Second Judicial District of Texas for murder, and that the civil Courts were so badly situated and managed that if left with them no trial could probably be had. Exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Commission were filed by WEAVER, who objected: First, that he was entitled to a trial by jury; secondly, that the Constitution of the United States provides that no person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence; that the offence with which he was charged belonged entirely to the civil Courts of the State of Texas, and that he would be unable to plead the finding of the Commission in bar in the District Court in Bastrop County; thirdly, that before the date of the order convening the Commission, he was under indictment in the civil Court, and was under arrest to await trial therein, and that the said indictment for the same offence was still pending against him; fourthly, because the District Court of Bastrop County was fully organized, and prepared to pass upon all cases brought before it; fifthly, because the said WEAVER was a citizen not connected with the army of the United States, and the deceased was also a citizen; these exceptions were overruled by the Commission. The statute of March 2, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the United States, declares in its preamble that no legal State Governments adequate for the protection of life and property then existed in the rebel States therein enumerated, and included among them the State of Texas; and that it was necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States, until loyal and Republican State Governments could be legally established. It was therefore enacted that the said rebel States should be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as thereinafter prescribed; that it should be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said district an officer of the army, to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority in the district to which he was assigned.

The third and fourth sections of said act are as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned, as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public, and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority of this act, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delays. No cruel treatment or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; provided that no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

The act also provided that its provisions shall become inoperative when the States had adopted the Constitution, approved by Congress, and Senators and Representatives were admitted therefrom; "and that until the people of said States should be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil Governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same." As the State of Texas had not in September, 1868, and has not since adopted a Constitution in conformity with the provisions of the act, and has not become entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, the act was operative in Texas at the time the Military Commission was organized for the trial of WEAVER, and the Commanding General exercised the discretion intrusted to him by the third section, by deciding that it was necessary, for the trial of an offender, to organize a military commission for that purpose. If, therefore, this statute of March 2, 1867, is a constitutional and valid statute, it then appears that the jurisdiction of the Military Commission was complete, and there is no legal obstacle to the execution of its sentence. It is obvious in the first place that under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no right to subject any citizen of a State to trial or punishment by military power in time of peace. But the power to declare war is by the Constitution expressly in Congress. It has also power to suppress insurrection, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or office thereof, the power to declare war undoubtedly includes not only the power to commence a war, but to recognize its existence when commenced by others; to declare that there is a war, and thereupon to make provision for waging war; to determine, so far as the nation can assert and enforce its will, how long the war shall continue, and when peace is restored. The Constitution has made no provision, in terms, for a rebellion of that magnitude which has occurred, involving the destruction of all the legitimate and constitutional government in whole States of the Union, and involving a war between those States and the National Government. But the Constitution is a frame of government, and clearly implies the endowment of that Government with all powers necessary to maintain its own existence, and the vindication of its authority within the scope of its appropriate functions. When war was waged upon the United States by States of the Union as organized communities, Congress could and must recognize the existence of that war, and apply itself by the means belonging to war to the vindication of the national authority, the preservation of the national territory, and the restoration of a republican government under the national Constitution in each of the rebellious States, as was said by the Supreme Court in the prize cases, 2 Black, p. 673. It is a proposition never doubted that the belligerent party, who claims to be sovereign, may exercise both belligerent and sovereign rights. The territory possessed by the rebels might lawfully and constitutionally be treated by the United States as enemies' territory, in the language of the Court in the same case, and persons residing within this territory, whose property may be used to increase the revenues of the hostile power are, in this contest, liable to be treated as enemies though not foreigners. They have lost their allegiance and made war on their Government, and are none the less enemies because they are traitors. Where all lawful Governments have been extinguished by the rebellion on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevailed, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown to procure the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. The right to govern by military law under such circumstances was fully conceded in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *ex parte* Milligan 4, Wall. 127. The test is there suggested that the right to govern by military power depends upon the fact that the Courts are actually closed, and that it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law. But while the war continues, although military power may be the only government in territory held by force of arms, the military commander may make use of such local tribunals as he may find it convenient to employ in subjection to his paramount authority. It then remains to consider, first, whether the State of Texas has been, during the rebellion, so deprived of all constitutional and lawful government as a State, and so in armed hostility to the Government of the United States, as to be subject to military law when the possession of her territory was regained by the military of the United States; and, secondly, whether the right to hold and govern the State by military power is terminated? To the first question there can be but one answer. In the language of Chief-Justice CHASE, in Texas *vs.* White *et al.*, decided at the present term of the Supreme Court: No one has been bold enough to contend that, while Texas has been controlled by a Government hostile to the United States, and in affiliation with a hostile Confederation waging war upon the United States, Senators chosen by her Legislature or Representatives elected by her citizens were entitled to seats in Congress, or that any suits instituted in her name were entertained in this Court. All admit that during this condition of civil war the right of the State, as a member, and her people, as citizens of the Union, were suspended. The Government and citizens of the State, refusing to recognize their constitutional obligations, assumed the character of enemies and incurred the consequence of rebellion. The second question is one of more importance and difficulty. Having suppressed the rebellion, so far as it was maintained by an armed force, it became the duty of Congress to reëstablish the broken relations of the State with the Union, and the same authority which recognized the existence of the war is, in my judgment, the only authority having the constitutional right to determine when, for all purposes, the war has ceased. The rights of war do not necessarily terminate with the cessation of actual hostilities. I can have no doubt that it is competent for the nation to retain the territory, and the people which have once assumed a hostile and belligerent character within the grasp of war, until the act of restoring the relations of peace can be accomplished, and that it is Congress, the department of the National Government to which the power to declare war is intrusted by the Constitution, to determine when the war has so far ended that this work can be safely and successfully completed. The act of Congress of March 2, 1867, is in my opinion a legislative declaration that in Texas the war, which sprang from the rebellion, is not to all intents and purposes ended, and that it shall be held to continue until in conformity with the Legislative will a State Government, republican in form and subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for which the act makes provision, shall have been reëstablished. It is true that in several acts of Congress the suppression of the rebellion and the end of the war have in express terms or by implication been recognized; but it will be found on examination that these phrases have been used in regard to special subjects, which does not seem to me inconsistent with the proposition that for some purposes the rights of war are not ended, while in respect to captured and abandoned property a limitation of the right to commence suits in the Court of Claims, dating from the end of the rebellion, has been fixed by statute and for the purpose of settling the question of the pay of officers in the volunteer army. The date of the President's proclamation, declaring the insurrection at an end, has been adopted to interpret the precise "close of the war." It does not seem to me inconsistent with either of these enactments that Congress should declare that the States whose civil Governments have been destroyed should continue under military authority until such Governments could be restored. Every act of Congress is to be presumed to be constitutional, unless the contrary plainly appears. It is to be also presumed Congress will provide for the restoration, through constitutional Governments, of the rebellious States, as speedily as in its judgment public safety will allow; but until civil authority is restored, and the rights of persons and property can be protected in the region which has been the theatre of war by organized Governments, the direction by Congress to employ a military force to give that protection and preserve the peace, would seem to be the only alternative with anarchy. It appears by the papers submitted that the trial of WEAVER, before the Military Commission was fairly and carefully conducted, and that the murder of which he was convicted was wanton and cruel. A freedman who had been to work for WEAVER, and had chosen to leave his employment to go and work for another man, went to him in the field near his house, in the morning, to ask for the wages that was due him. WEAVER seized an ox bow and beat him severely with that. He then sent his hired man to his house for a double-barreled gun, loaded with buckshot, and on his return with it shot the freedman through the head, killing him instantly. There appears to have been neither provocation nor resistance. This atrocious act was committed in the sight of the wife of the man murdered, who stood by her own door. The finding of the Commission has been approved by the Military Commander, and has been certified to be regular and proper by the Judge Advocate-General. I find no reason in law for the President withholding his approval. The papers which were sent to me are returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

Going for Greenbacks and Getting Old Sermons.

From the Troy Times, June 5.

Last Fall FRANCIS T. HANNA, life insurance agent in this city, died, leaving an insurance policy upon his life for the benefit of his widow. Yesterday Mrs. HANNA received from PECK & HILLMAN at their Albany office, a check for $2,492 63, the proceeds of such policy, and in company with her father, Rev. Mr. ROBBINS, called at the Albany City Bank to draw the money. They were followed by three men, one of whom entered the bank, and stood at a side desk appearing to draw a check and to count some fractional currency. The lady, after deducting $160 to deposit in the Savings Bank, placed the remainder of her bank bills in her satchel. Turning to the Savings Bank desk, the father, who also carried a satchel, left it a moment on the desk. In another moment it disappeared. The suspicious man in the corner disappeared. The two men on the sidewalk, his companions, disappeared. The Teller, who was on the alert, rushed out in pursuit. Detectives put themselves on the track of the robbers. This occupied but two minutes. Meantime, in the bank, the remaining satchel was examined, and was found to contain all the money. Tableau! The robbers made off with a bag full of sermons belonging to Rev. Mr. ROBBINS.

POLICE COURTS ON SUNDAY.

Rather a Dull Day—A Street Robbery—Felonious Assault and a Vagrant Family.

Business at the several Police Courts in this City yesterday was, as a whole, of a slight and uninteresting character. Beyond the usual number of intoxication and disorderly cases Justice LEDWITH found but little to do in a magisterial way at Jefferson Market. A poor woman was arrested for stealing a pair of boy's boots, but as the complainant had mercy upon her the Magistrate restored the property to the owner, and at his request released the culprit.

At Essex Market the calendar of arrests presented a very unattractive catalogue of minor offences and petty larcenies, which, being speedily disposed of, Justice MANSFIELD occupied his leisure in placidly smoking his accustomed cigar, and cogitating over the complimentary renomination tendered him on Saturday evening by a local organization in his district.

At the Tombs Justice HOGAN was gratified at not finding the usual Sunday morning array of felonies, and, in his usual merciful temper, permitted many of these persons arraigned before him for drunkenness and disorderly conduct to depart with suitable reprimand. A prisoner charged with burglary regained his liberty, owing to the failure of the complainant making a case, and the only interesting case that occurred during the session was that of a vagrant family, who were committed. It appeared when the case came up, that for nearly two years past JAMES CASEY, a porter, has occupied a miserable apartment in the garret of premises No. 19 Greenwich-street, with his wife, JOANNA and little son, JAMES. The parents were of very intemperate habits, and frequent quarrels were had between them in consequence. Having indulged in excessive potations on Saturday night, CASEY and his wife commenced a brisk skirmish at an early hour yesterday morning, when the Police interfered and arrested the combatants. When arraigned before the Magistrate the woman gave her maiden name RYAN, and it appeared that she had utterly repudiated her husband's name, and had instructed her son to call himself RYAN also. As the family reënacted the quarrel in the Court-room they were all committed to the care of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Court, found the usual monotony of his Sunday work varied by the presentation of two interesting cases. The first one was that of a serious affray. It appeared from the statements of the persons concerned that, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a desperate fight occurred in Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, between JOHN BENNETT *alias* "Red Jack," JAMES BRADY, of No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street, and JAMES LYNCH, of No. 631 Third-avenue, when BENNETT used a knife with such desperate skill as to stab BRADY in the abdomen, and inflicted a very painful and dangerous wound. LYNCH also suffered at the hands of BENNETT, he receiving a slight wound in the head. BRADY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in an extremely critical condition, the House Surgeon expressing grave doubts of his recovery. LYNCH was taken home by the Police, after having had his wound dressed by Police Surgeon RAMSAY. Officer COTTER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested BENNETT, who, on being arraigned before the Magistrate, was committed to await the result of BRADY's injuries, in default of $1,500 bail. The case will probably come before a Coroner.

GEORGE BURCHELL, of No. 337 Third-avenue, appeared before Justice KELLY yesterday and stated that he was passing through Third-avenue, near Sixty-ninth-street, at 1 o'clock, in company with a friend, returning from a party at Cremorne Gardens, when they were attacked by PATRICK CLIFFORD, *alias* "Clipper," and WM. WATERMAN, *alias* "Monk," two desperate characters of that neighborhood. These villains succeeded in robbing Mr. BURCHELL of a gold watch and chain valued at $220, and then made good their escape with their booty. The alarm given by the owner attracted the attention of Officers HITCHMAN and CORNISH, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who, after a long chase, succeeded in arresting both of the ruffians, who were fully identified by BURCHELL. The prisoners were, on being arraigned, remanded for examination.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

Inquest on the Body of Richard Gerdes—Two of the Accused Held by the Coroner.

An investigation was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the Morgue, over the remains of RICHARD GERDES, the German grocer who was shot on Thursday night at his own door in First-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, by a pistol bullet fired by MICHAEL CARNEY or JOSEPH HARTNETT, while they were indulging in a fusilade in front of THOMAS COSTELLO's saloon, who was also wounded. The following is an abstract of the testimony elicited yesterday:

George Reilly, of No. 428 First-avenue, testified that he is a laborer, and witnessed the affray; he was in Costello's saloon at the time, on the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue, on Thursday night, and saw Carney, Hartnett and another man come in for drinks; Costello was standing outside of the bar, and remarked to Hartnett that he looked angry, Hartnett's reply being "I'm mad enough, but come and have a drink," adding "The last time I was here you gave me two counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps;" Costello told him he was mistaken as he did not deal in bad money; both men became excited and passed the lie to each other, Costello saying he "would not give bad money to a nigger;" Hartnett said it was not the first time Costello had passed counterfeit money and expressed the belief that that was his object in opening the place; Costello's uncle then came in and asked all hands to drink, when Carney called him by an indecent epithet, when angry words were exchanged and the elder Costello caught his abuser by the throat, who struck him; the barkeeper then interfered, knocked Carney down and threatened to knock his head off if he dared to draw a pistol; Hartnett at this partly drew a pistol from his pocket, when witness, Patrick Horan and another man who was in the saloon seized him, but let him go again at the demand of the younger Costello, who put him out of the saloon; Hartnett walked round to the Twenty-fifth-street door, cocked his pistol and aimed it at the elder Costello; the witness was at the time behind him with a stool as a weapon; some one in the saloon, whom the witness believed to be Carney, said, "Blaze away," when witness struck Hartnett on the head with his stool, the pistol being discharged at the same moment; Hartnett then ran down the avenue followed by young Costello, and several others, and as he reached Twenty-fourth-street some one in a doorway jumped out and knocked him down; witness began searching the prostrate man's person for the pistol, when another pistol was discharged on the other side of the avenue, and Costello exclaimed, "I'm shot;" the witness was positive that Carney had fired the shot that wounded Costello; the people standing near Hartnett then assembled in a hallway, when two more shots were fired, the witness hearing subsequently that the deceased had been wounded.

Patrick Horan, of No. 414 East Eighteenth-street, corroborated the evidence of the first witness relative to the original disturbance, and added that he saw Carney standing near the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, and when Costello was shot he noticed smoke near Carney; he also saw Carney fire another shot in the direction of deceased's store, and soon after heard that another man was shot.

James Egan, of No. 427 First-avenue, saw Hartnett near Costello's saloon in the act of removing a pistol from his breast-pocket to the side-pocket of his coat. This witness was also positive that Carney had fired the fatal shot.

Thomas Costello, the elder, also testified and corroborated the main portion of the evidence of the other witnesses.

After the medical testimony of House-Surgeon MCLEAN had been received, the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict against MICHAEL CARNEY, as the principal, and JOSEPH HARTNETT, as accessory. The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs for trial. CARNEY is 22 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resides at No. 365 First-avenue. HARTNETT is 23 years of age, also a native of Ireland, and resides in the same house with his fellow-prisoner. Neither made any answer to the charge preferred against him.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported as unsafe to Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, since last Monday:

Store and tenement situated No. 342 First-avenue; owner, A. H. WALLIS. Rear wall unsafe.

Building unoccupied, situated No. 5 Depuyster-street; owner, EMANUEL HOFFMAN. Unsafe walls.

Store situated No. 321 Broadway; owner, WILLIAM E. MOORE. Unsafe southerly wall.

Dwelling situated No. 117 West Thirty-eighth-street; owner, Mrs. O'DONOHUE. Unsafe foundation walls.

Boarding-house situated No. 8 Varick-street; owner, H. J. CROMWELL. Front and rear walls unsafe.

Factory situated No. 29 Lewis-street; owner, E. WARING. Unsafe stairway.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park Meteorological report for the week ending June 5, 1869:

Barometer—Mean, 30.044 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M., June 3, 30.230 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., June 5, 29.675 inches; range, .551 inches.

Thermometer—Mean, 68.87 degrees; maximum, at 3 P. M., June 3, 84 degrees; minimum, at 5 A. M., May 31, 58 degrees; range, 26 degrees.

Remarks.—May 30, rain from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M.; amount of water, .14 inches. May 31, rain from 10 P. M. to midnight; amount of water, .14 inches. June 2, rain from 11:40 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.; amount of water .06 inches. June 3, rain from 8 P. M. to 8:45 P. M.; amount of water, .02 inches. June 5, rain from 4 P. M. to 6:15 P. M.; amount of water, .08 inches. Total of water for week, .44 inches.

Alleged Arson by a Colored Man and Woman.

A slight fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the first floor of No. 13 Laurens-street, occupied by SARAH L. BRANDON, a colored woman. The flames were speedily extinguished, with but slight damage, after which Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Ward, arrested SAMUEL LANG, colored, aged 30, and ANNIE GILES, also colored, and of abandoned habits. The charge against the prisoners was that of arson, as preferred by Mrs. BRANDON, who accused them of having set fire to a bed in the room they mutually occupied. At the request of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, Justice LEDWITH remanded the accused to the Station-house for further examination. The Marshal's investigation resulted in the discovery that LANG, the male prisoner, was a man of desperate habits and reputation, and had formerly cohabited with the complainant. He was seen to leave Mrs. BRANDON's apartments during her temporary absence, and the Marshal seems to have good ground to go upon in his investigation, though it is extremely doubtful that the charge of arson can be substantiated.

Coroners' Cases.

JACOB SCHROEDER, the German who made so desperate an effort to kill himself in the Central Park on the 28th ult., died yesterday of his wounds at St. Luke's Hospital. SCHROEDER stated while a patient in the hospital that he had been unfortunate and destitute, and became desirous of ending a wretched life. He used the pistol with such deliberate purpose that four bullets were buried in different parts of his body, the combined result of the wounds causing death. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased had no friends or relatives in this City.

The remains of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, were found floating in the East River yesterday, near Twelfth-street, by Officer MCALLISTER, of the Eleventh Precinct. Coroner ROLLINS being notified, held an inquest, and the body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

Mrs. MARGARETTA FRANK, a German woman residing at No. 439 West Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, attempted suicide yesterday by stabbing herself in the throat with a knife. It appears that the woman married a man named HENRY FRANK a year or two ago, and the husband soon after deserted her. MARGARETTA has mourned his departure ever since, and on receiving the intelligence of his serious illness and probable early death, she became quite despondent, and expressed a weariness of life, so attempted to kill herself as narrated. The wounded woman was attended by Dr. SCHULTZE, who, believing his patient to be in a critical condition, notified Coroner ROLLINS, who will take such action in the case as may be deemed necessary. Mrs. FRANK will probably not survive her injuries.

Minor Police News.

At a late hour on Saturday night DENNIS LEAHY, of No. 321 East Fortieth-street, was assaulted near his residence by some unknown person, who proceeded to knock him down and severely wound him on the head and face. The ruffian escaped before the arrival of the Police, and the victim, after being attended by a Police surgeon, was taken home.

MARY RILEY, of No. 11 Mott-street, fell in Bayard-street and sustained severe injuries. She was attended by Police Surgeon ARMSTRONG and then sent home.

A female child, about two weeks of age, was picked up in the hallway of No. 310 Second-avenue, and the Police took charge of the little unfortunate.

PETER GAVAUS, a German, fell into the North River yesterday, at the foot of Warren-street, and was rescued by Officer MARKEY, of the Third Ward.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4547	People ex rel. McVeany vs. Calkin.	1729	Greener vs. Orth et al.
395	Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1731	Miner vs. Fearing et al.
1461	Doremus vs. Shaw.	1569	Bear vs. Martin et al.
1215	Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1611	H. & C. S. B. Railroad Co. vs. L. Island Railroad Co.
1717	National Bank of Commonwealth vs. Recknagel et al.	1725	Walther vs. Burns.
1097	McMillan vs. Rindskopf.	1091	Schurman et al. vs. Ritter.
1542	G. L. & J. B. Getty vs. Dayton et al.	900	Lester vs. Spofford et al.
1249	Decker vs. Son.	1165	Davis vs. Fuller.
1475	Schadenwald vs. Prager.	1739	Ware vs. Burtnett.
1589	Burger et al. vs. Develin et al.	1742	National Bank of Commonwealth vs. Gudewill et al.

Part II.—Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4730	Bross vs. Bross.	1472	McAvinchey vs. Burden.
1284	Cosgrove, by Guardian, vs. Ogden et al.	1478	Molback vs. Levy.
824	Harris Manufacturing Co. vs. McCune et al.	504	Balt. and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes et al.
862	Walker vs. Kelly.	614	Clifton Chem. Works vs. White et al.
792	Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al.	1516	Williams vs. Ely.
1306	Wilson et al. vs. Outerbridge.	1124	Cassler vs. Stouffer.
1104	Redpath vs. Wells.	658	Bassett, Jr., vs. Lacorer.
640	Bilven et al. vs. Mallory.	1496	Stagg vs. Fuller.
940	Wood vs. Lefferts.	1116	Walsh vs. Spaulding et al.
1265	Flonberger et al. vs. Friedman et al.	212	Volnming vs. Kieber.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, June 11.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

First Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
883	Benton vs. Elmer et al.	973	Wagner vs. McQuade.
881	Jaeger et al. vs. Freer.	975	Garcia vs. Wiswall.
951	Wellenberger, &c., vs. Hers.	977	Kelly vs. Dowdall.
965	Diamond vs. O'Brien.	927	Emons vs. Wheeler et al.
947	Hardaway, Bolt, &c., Co. vs. Coldwell.	985	Greentree vs. Rosenstock.
642	Agnew vs. Liverpool, N. Y. & Ph. S. S Co.	981	Dowling vs. Wood.
975	Quigley vs. Walter.	911	McKay et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
889½	Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.		

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
726	Tuska vs. Schnepel.	1092	Vandenneyde vs. Francis, &c.
727	Honell vs. Schnepel.	1093	Scheideler vs. Blum.
870	Friedlander vs. Strobe.	304	Holtzinger vs. Walscheit.
669	Hufnagel, Adm'r, vs. Cristaler.	393	Riley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
156	Lambert et al. vs. the Coastwise Co.	803	Geller vs. Theiss.
29	Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1086	Harrington vs. Cunningham et al.
975	Eames vs. Eames.	604	Schubart, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. and N. H. Railroad.
648	Rudolph, by Guardian, &c., vs. Aldinger.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
159	Adelo vs. Brisco.	635	Fish vs. Miles.
580	Fronhoefer vs. Guckler.	459	Knubl vs. Meyer et al.
566	Herryman vs. Hitchcock.	316	Turner et al. vs. Wall et al.
221	DeLavalette vs. Parke et al.	503	Danenbaum vs. Silberman.
600	Witzel vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	470	Hart vs. Devlin.
486	Feutretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.	482	Blum et al. vs. Hildreht.
570	Weeks vs. Marshall.	643	Funke, &c., vs. Minby.
587	Anderson vs. Tooker.	1160	Coquard vs. Serre.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
544	Cronkwright vs. Hall et al.	446	Fowler vs. Dickel.
132	Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	1234	Bernard vs. Kobbe.
194	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Insurance Co.	304	Hahn vs. Curtis.
444	Edwards vs. Blum.	65	McGinness vs. White.
517	Kohn vs. Tonner.	477	Hagan vs. Fredericks et al.
536	Davis vs. Dument.	276	Richardson vs. Hesselschel.
542	Begerow vs. Hessell.	113	Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
278	Messenger et al. vs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2863	Day vs. Wright.	2906	Reagan vs. Petti.
2201	Jones vs. Pyott.	2061	Sackett vs. Morrisey.
2820	Batteson vs. Halpin.	2062	Same vs. Same.
2611	Schmitz vs. Steinmetz.	2239	Kelly vs. Chandler.
2262	Pfalzgroff vs. Pfener.	2940	Clark vs. Morris.
2256	Selling vs. Ashmun.	2243	Gamble vs. Fowler.
2250	Lecombie vs. Guglsberg.	2245	Farrington vs. Mead.
2313	Huskisson vs. Britten.	2247	Bushford vs. McCaffrey.
2375	Lucas vs. O'Brien.	2948	Scraidt vs. Hafner.
2097	Denmark vs. Scheapert.	2951	Kent vs. Porter.
2867	Derr vs. Hanlon.	2952	Bugman vs. Sallinger.
2935	Werdersum vs. Stein.	2953	Garrey vs. Cullen.
2792	Goodale vs. Smith.	2954	Shuman vs. Barker.
2215	Merle vs. Moore.	2955	Johnston vs. Pitchkey.
2896	Conie vs. Reed.	2960	Gibbons vs. Schonfield.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by J. K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No calendar.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Horan vs. Richardson.	11	Andrews vs. Sheridan.
2	Sickles vs. Rhodes.	12	Murray vs. Groarty.
3	Sheridan vs. Hall.	13	Lippman vs. Hirstberg.
4	O'Reilly vs. Bangs.	14	Ruland vs. Freeman.
5	Miller vs. Latimer.	15	Ellsinger vs. Crean.
6	Sutton vs. Ballard.	16	Collins vs. Bowry.
7	Wardwell vs. Jones.	17	Beck vs. Schenck.
8	Doherty vs. Davis.	18	McGlinn vs. Unger.
9	Willington vs. Lasell.	19	Fish vs. Mead.
10	Quinn vs. Schoenewald.	20	Merry vs. Holmes.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT TO HOOP-SKIRT MAKERS.

Samuel H. Doughty vs. Joseph J. West et al.—This was a suit in equity to restrain the infringement of a reissued patent, granted to the plaintiff on Aug. 1, 1865, for an "improvement in skeleton skirts." The patent was originally issued Oct. 4, 1859, to the plaintiff, James H. Draper, who was the inventor, and it was reissued on Dec. 27, 1859, and the plaintiff by assignment became the owner of the entire interest in it. He brought a suit on it against two of the defendants in this suit, the decision in which is to be found in 2 Fisher's Patent Cases, 553, in which the Court held that the plaintiff could not recover what was claimed by him without a reissue. That decision was made in June, 1862, and the present reissue was granted in August, 1865.

Judge BLATCHFORD's opinion in deciding the present suit, after setting out the points involved in that decision and the specification of the reissued patent, proceeds as follows:

The bill charges as an infringement of the patent the making and selling of skeleton skirts by the defendants. One of the principal defences set up to the bill is that Draper was not the original and first inventor of what is covered by the last reissue, and much testimony has been introduced by the defendants for the purpose of establishing the existence, before the time of the invention of Draper, of skeleton skirts similarly constructed. The main questions discussed on the hearing were, whether Draper was an original, and, if so, the first inventor of the improvement claimed in the last reissue, and whether he made such invention before the time when he applied for his original patent. On these points the plaintiff has clearly made out his case to my entire satisfaction. Without discussing the evidence at length, it is sufficient to say that it establishes that Draper made the invention of a skirt such as is claimed in the present reissue, as early as June, 1856; that neither the Morrow skirt nor the Hartley skirt anticipates the invention; that neither the Hough skirt nor the skirt defendants' Exhibit No. 17, was a skeleton skirt within the meaning of the patent; that the Clark skirt was not prior to the Draper skirt; that the France skirt was subsequent to Draper's; that the Cornet, the Schmidt and the Schlumpf skirts were not prior to Draper's, and that no other alleged prior skirt, in regard to which evidence was adduced, is an answer to the patent. In fact, the evidence shows that all the skeleton skirts that have been constructed like the one described and claimed in the present reissue of the Draper patent, are traceable back to skirts which Draper made in connection with Brown, and put into the market in pursuance of his invention. Such skirts, when Draper and Brown first made them and put them in the market, were constructed precisely according to the description contained in the specification of the present reissue, and like the first skirt made by Draper in June, 1856, and such they have continued to be ever since. The present reissue is not attacked or impeached for fraud. It must, therefore, stand as a valid reissue, properly granted. The point taken that it was issued unintentionally, through a blunder of a subordinate in the Patent Office, is one which cannot be availed of in a suit brought on the patent. For any such alleged invalidity the only remedy would be a direct proceeding by the United States to vacate the patent. The seal of the United States and the signatures of the proper officers to the grant must be respected, in the absence of fraud, so long as the United States themselves do not question the grant. This is familiar law in regard to all grants by a sovereign. The only defence set up on the point of infringement is, that in some, at least, of the skirts made by the defendants, threads of filling have been left out in one or both of the two portions of tape which form the loop. But this is no defence. The tape is none the less a double tape, within the meaning of the specification, because the loop or pocket is formed wholly of warp threads; and the loop is none the less a loop formed by weaving the tape, first as a single tape and then as a double tape, and then as a single tape, because the proportions which form the loop are composed wholly of warp threads. Any such arrangement is, at least, an improvement embodying the original invention of Draper, which cannot be used without violating his patent. The defendants set up in their answer, that all the skirts which they have made with double woven tape since the present reissue to the plaintiff was granted, have been made under a patent granted to one Charles H. De Forest, Jan. 4, 1859, for an "improvement in hooped skirts." The specification of that patent declares the intention of De Forest to be an "improved method of fastening the hoops to the tapes in hoop skirts." It also says, "My invention relates to that kind of hoop skirts in which the tapes or vertical strips are woven, or braided, with pockets or loops through which the hoops pass and which sustain or support the hoops, and my invention has for its object a simple, durable and effective means of retaining or holding the hoops in the pockets in their proper position, or, in other words, to prevent the tapes from sliding on the hoops; and to this end my invention consists in the employment, the combination with the hoops and pocket tapes, of a metallic retaining clasp, so arranged as to prevent the hoop from sliding through or in the pocket." The claim of the patent is to the employment of the clasp in combination with the hoops and pockets. There is nothing in this patent, properly construed, which can give a right to use, under it, the hoops and pockets if they are covered by a valid prior patent. The plaintiff's patent is a valid prior patent for the hoops and pockets, as an element of De Forest's combination. If De Forest's patent is a valid patent for such combination, the plaintiff cannot use such combination without obtaining a right to do so under the De Forest patent. Nor can De Forest or those holding under him use the invention of Draper, as an element in De Forest's combination, without obtaining a right to do so under the plaintiff's present reissue. There must be a decree for the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction and an account, with a reference to a master, and for the costs of the suit.

G. Gifford and S. D. Law for plaintiff; J. B. Staples for defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT FOR STRETCHING CHAINS—NOVELTY.

Charles Hall vs. James Bird.—This was an action for an infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiff on May 30, 1864, for a machine for stretching chains so as to make the links of uniform length. The defence set up was that in 1852 the defendant's father had a machine built for him for stretching chains which he placed in his cellar and used, but which he kept concealed from persons in general; that this machine, after a while, was no longer used, his father having died in 1858; but in 1865 he removed the machine from that cellar into his shop, where it was fitted up, used to stretch chains, and that this was the infringement complained of. It appeared, however, that in 1864, the plaintiff's machine was described to the defendant by a workman in his employ who had seen it, and that till the removal of the old machine, the defendant had stretched chain links by hand, with the hammer and anvil.

Held by the Court—That on the facts of the case, the knowledge of the defendant's machine was as effectually lost as if it had not been constructed, and the plaintiff's invention was new and unknown and patentable, notwithstanding the existence of the defendant's machine. (Gayler vs. Wilder, 10 How., 477.) That the defendant has failed to establish the identity of the old machine with the machine now used by him in one important particular, viz., in the provision in the jaws of the tongs for grasping the links of the chains, so as not to injure it or any other link. That on the evidence, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, but as he has failed to establish any specific amount of damages, the amount awarded will be only 6 cents.

For plaintiff, C. M. Keller; for defendant, R. M. Holmes and J. F. Malcolm.

PATENT—PROVISIONAL INJUNCTION—DIRECTORS OF CORPORATIONS.

Martha M. Jones, Administratrix, &c., vs. Franklin Osgood, Edwin E. Bennett and Robert Reid.—This was a motion for an injunction on alleged infringement of a patent granted to Samuel T. Jones on Feb. 24, 1852, for "an improvement in the manufacture of zinc white," extended by Act of Congress (15 State, at Large, Private acts, 20) for seven years from July 22, 1866. The defendant, Osgood, was President, and the defendant, Reid, Secretary, and Bartlett a Director, of a New-Jersey corporation called the Bartlett Zinc Co., having a manufactory in New-Jersey.

Held by the Court—That on the affidavits the specification of the plaintiff's patent is so broad as to include what is found, the prior patent granted in England to William Edward Newton, for "improvements in the mode of manufacturing certain matter to be employed as pigments." That, moreover, as the defendant, Osgood, is shown to be the only one of the defendants now connected with, or interested in the management of the corporation, and as it does not appear that he can control the use or direct the disuse of the apparatus by the corporation, and as a majority of the Directors were not made parties to the suit, the motion for the injunction must be denied.

For plaintiff, E. W. Stoughton, G. Gifford, C. M. Keller and S. A. Seward; for defendants, B. R. Curtis, E. Pierrepont, T. C. T. Buckley and A. J. Todd.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JUNE.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, all the State and City Courts will commence their terms. The calendars in most of the branches are unusually heavy. The calendar of the Supreme Court General Term contains 74 cases of non-enumerated motions, 26 preferred causes, and 361 enumerated causes—total, 460. The case of John Real is among the preferred causes, where it stands No. 10 on the calendar.

Presiding Justice Clerke, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo, will hold this Court during the month.

The calendar of the Supreme Court, Special Term, is about the only one which is lighter than in the month preceding. There are 34 demurrers and 221 issues of law and fact. For the May Term there were over 420 issues of law and fact, but Judge Ingraham, who presided in that month, by reason of his industry and diligence, succeeded in disposing of eighty-four causes. Every one who is familiar with the business of our Courts will admit that this is a heavy and most uncommon month's work for a single Judge. After diligent inquiry we have been unable to learn who will hold the June Term of this branch. It will be some Judge from another district, however, and the announcement has been made by the Clerk that there will be no day calendar called until Friday, the 11th inst.

According to the published programme of the sessions of the Courts for the year, there will be two Circuits only—Parts I. and II.—for this month. Judge Sutherland, it is thought, will preside in Part I. during a portion of the term, and Part II. is to be held by a Judge from the country.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, will be held by Mr. Justice Ingraham, in the small, illy-constructed, illy-ventilated and miserably furnished room in the brown-stone building where that branch has been held for many years past. There was a time when it may have been necessary to hold this important Court in such a room; but there can certainly be no excuse for longer inconveniencing the Bar, and endangering the health if not the lives of the members of the Bench, by continuing the sessions there. Several cool, spacious, pleasant rooms in the new Courthouse can be used for the Chambers during the present hot month.

Governor Hoffman, as our readers may be aware, has issued a proclamation appointing a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held by Judge Cardozo, commencing on the 28th inst. Upon making inquiry at the District-Attorney's office, we learn that the object of this extra Oyer and Terminer is to clear out the prison as much as possible before the warm weather is upon us in full force. The Tombs is said to be overcrowded with prisoners, many of whom are charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. In other words, that notwithstanding we have a Recorder and a City Judge, one or the other of whom is supposed to sit constantly in the trial of criminal cases, the increase of criminals is so great in this City as to demand an extra session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Recorder Hackett will hold the General Sessions this month.

In the Superior Court there will be four branches held. The General Term by Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman. The Special Term and Chambers by Judge McCunn; Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Fithian, and Part II. by Chief Justice Barbour.

Judge Barrett will preside at the Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge Brady in Trial Term, Part I., and First Judge C. P. Daly in Part II.

In the Marine Court, the calendar will be called by Judge Curtis; and the side branches will be held by Judges Alker and Gross.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122⅛	300	New-York Cen.	162⅛
1,500	do. small	121¾	600	do.	162⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117¼	400	do.	162
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118¼	300	do. b3	162⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	119⅛	300	Hudson R. R.	150½
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	119⅛	200	Reading	98
5,500	do.	119⅜	200	do. c	98½
5,000	do.	119⅛	200	Mich. Central	130
100,000	do.	119⅛	200	do.	130⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅛	100	Mich. Southern	114
20,000	do.	64⅛	100	do. s10	114¼
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	67⅛	1800	do.	114½
2,000	do. bet. call	67	100	do. s10	114⅜
20,000	Va. St. 6s, new	61⅛	1200	do.	114⅛
5,000	Ga. State 7s	95	900	do.	114½
5,000	N. C. S. 6s	65¾	800	do.	115
3,000	do.	65¾	100	do. b5	115
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	63½	100	Ill. Cen.	144
10,000	do.	63½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	101
10,000	do.	63¾	200	do.	101⅛
10,000	Miss. State 6s.	88	200	do.	101⅛
3,000	do. bet. call	88	50	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	75
8,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	69	100	Long Isl. R.	50
4,750	Ohio 6s, '81	103	700	Chic. & N. W.	92
11,000	N. Y. & N. H. L. Bds.	111	300	do. b3	92
2,000	Erie 4th M.	82	100	do. b30	93
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	90	7	do.	92
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8s, New Bds.	128	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	104
2,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	100	200	Lake Shore	118
1,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	100	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	122
2,000	Mar. & Es. 1st M	99	800	do.	122
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M. B	100	200	do.	122
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	96	300	do.	122
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.	92	200	Mil. & St. P.	77
6,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs, bet. call	83	100	do. b10	77
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	86	200	do.	77
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 2d Bds.	98	400	do.	77
1,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	81	20	do.	77
40	Metropolitan Bk.	145	900	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
10	Bank Commerce	119	100	T., W. & W.	78
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	136	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	158
165	Fourth Nat. Bk.	107	100	do. b30	159
100	Canton Co.	66	100	do.	158
			100	do.	158
			100	do.	158
			200	Ohio & Miss.	34
			100	Han. & St. Jo.	121
20	Wilkesbr. Coal	81	100	Del., L. & W.	118
100	do.	85	50	do. bet. call	118
12	Del. & Hud. Can.	122	5	N. J. R.	121
200	Mariposa Min.	33	25	do.	120
100	Mariposa 1st Pref.	82	11	do.	120
100	Mariposa Pf.	46	200	New-Jersey Cen.	121
100	do.	46	721	do.	120
200	do.	46	51	do.	120
100	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	15	500	do. bet. call	120
100	Pacific Mail	83	100	Morris & Essex	91
2300	do.	83	200	do.	91
500	do. s60	83	100	Chi. & Alton	157
500	do.	83	100	do.	157
100	do.	83	100	do.	157
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	120
7	Amer. M. U. Ex.	40			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

110,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n	64	200	Mich. Cen.	130
10,000	do.	63	100	do. bet. call	130
5,000	do.	63	100	Clev. & Pitts.	101
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	90	100	do.	101
10,000	Ala. St. 5s.	67	75	Chi. & N. W.	92
2,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs.	82	100	do.	92
50	Del. & H. Canal.	121	300	Chi. & R. I.	122
500	Canton Co.	66	800	do.	121
50	do. b60	66	2800	do.	121
100	Pacific Mail	83	200	Mil. & St. P. bt. c.	77
100	do.	83	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
600	do.	83	200	do.	88
400	do.	82	200	N. J. Cen.	120
400	do. s60	83	100	Morris & Es.	92
100	do. s60	82	100	do.	92
200	do. bet. call	83	200	do.	92
100	Mariposa Co.	22	91	P., Ft. W. & C.	158
100	Cum. Coal Prf. b. c.	34	300	do.	158
200	N. Y. Cen.	162	100	do.	158
100	do.	162	200	Ohio & Miss.	34
400	do.	162	100	do.	34
100	Harlem	150	40	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	127
300	Reading	98	100	do.	128
400	do.	98			

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n	120
145,000	do. s3	122	11,500	do.	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	
5,000	do. s3	117		s3	119
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118	65,000	do. b3	120
10,000	s3	118	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	108
		118			

MONDAY, June 7—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week showed some improvement in the line of General Foreign Merchandise and also in Dry Goods, owing to the decline in Gold below 140 ₩ cent. But the amount of these Imports going into Bond, to await a market later in the season, is still quite considerably ahead of the withdrawals from Bond. As we showed the other day the consumption of Foreign Goods through this market for eleven months of the Fiscal Year, (May being closely estimated by the Customs Duties,) is $245,500,000, while the tables of gross Import entries up to May 29, at New-York, show $267,432,000. The difference in Bond is owing in a measure to the heavy receipts of Sugars in April and May, and also to the receipts of other General Merchandise in May, which could not be rapidly marketed after the premium on Gold advanced about the middle of the month above 135 @ 138 ₩ cent.

We shall soon know the approximate results of our foreign trade for the whole fiscal year ending 30th inst. We believe that after allowing $10,000,000 foreign goods reëxported from the United States, ($12,028,495 last year,) that all the markets of the country will have taken, for home consumption, about $390,000,000, (last year $344,924,567,) and that the Treasury will have realized thereon, in gold, about $185,000,000, (last year $164,464,599;) while the gold value of our exports of domestic produce will reach $290,000,000, (last year $268,768,210,) leaving about *one hundred millions to be settled in specie and United States securities.* Last year the net outgo of specie of all descriptions amounted to $80,164,565; while this year, owing to the much larger remittances of United States 5-20s, and other American stocks since the Presidential election last November, (and especially important after the Inaugural of General GRANT and the Act of Congress to strengthen the Public Credit,) the net outgo of Specie will scarcely exceed one-half this sum. The comparative figures will be nearly as follows:

	June 30, '68.	June 30, 69.
Exported from New-York	$76,202,886	$40,000,000*
From Pacific and other ports	17,356,762	20,000,000
Total	$93,559,648	$60,000,000
Less Foreign Specie received	13,395,083	20,000,000
Net outgo of Specie	$80,164,565	$40,000,000

*To present date, $25,280,881.

It is probable that nearly $90,000,000, in place of $60,000,000 American Stocks, will have gone abroad by the close of the Fiscal Year, the first sum counting directly on our Foreign Trade Exchanges, and $30,000,000 in settlement of Foreign Dividends of United States 5-20s and other American Stocks.

In the Wall-street markets there was a fall of three ₩ cent. in Gold during the week, and a very steady rate of interest for Money, with a fair supply from lenders both at Bank and on the Street. At the close of the week, after a pretty severe and feverish contest on the Exchange, both in Gold and in the New-York and Western Railways, between the *Bull* and *Bear* speculators—the position of the parties being reversed as between the Gold Room and the Stock Board—it was found that the Banks had lost more Greenbacks than could be readily traced into the Treasury, from which the inference was drawn, in some quarters, that the prominent *Bulls* in Gold had united with the *Bears* in the Railways to borrow and lock up Currency by pledging their Gold. This may possibly have been done to a partial extent, but we apprehend that most of the difference is owing to the Treasury sales of Gold in excess of its purchases of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and to the free receipts of the week for Internal Taxes, which tell upon the Country Bank balances in New-York, without reference to the quarter in which they are originally collected.

The weekly averages of the Associated, Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 5, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$684,148
Increase in Specie	1,179,808
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	4,520,944
Decrease in Deposits	3,981,558
Increase in Circulation	62,130

	June 6, '68.	June 5, '69.	May 29, '69.
National Capital	$73,487,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,982,500	9,950,300	9,950,300
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,208,000	$84,208,000
Loans	273,792,207	275,919,600	274,935,461
Gold and G'ld Notes	14,228,531	19,051,132	17,871,230
Other Legal Tender	68,322,088	52,289,429	57,210,273
Deposits	209,069,655	190,124,042	203,065,600
Circulation	34,183,159	33,982,986	33,920,805
In Sub-Treasury	94,194,811	79,317,094	75,891,948

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	May 29, '69.	June 5, '69.	June 5, '68.
On deposits	$203,065,600	$190,124,042	$209,069,655
Circulation	33,920,805	33,982,995	34,183,159
Total	$236,976,465	$223,107,037	$243,277,814
25 ₩ cent. would be	$59,244,116	$55,276,759	$60,819,453
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	75,081,603	72,340,562	82,150,589
Excess	$14,437,497	$14,063,801	$22,231,107
Rate for Money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	5 ₩ cent.

The sales of Gold Saturday forenoon ranged ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday, opening 138⅞@⅝@⅝@¾, at which figures the market was firm until about 3 o'clock P. M., after which the demand was less eager, the market finally closing steady at 138½@⅝ ₩ cent. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury during the week amount to $2,137,146; the Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, $1,041,706; and the Gold Sales of the Office on Monday and Thursday, $2,000,000. The Bank average of Gold is $1,179,008 higher than for the previous week; while there is an unexpectedly heavy loss of Greenbacks of $4,520,944, two-thirds of which, or about $3,000,000, probably went into the Treasury Office to pay for Gold and on account of the Internal Revenue. The Banks lose, in this and other ways, on their general line of Deposits, $3,981,558, and add $684,148 to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money left off steady at 7 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 7@8 ₩ cent. for prime merchant paper of short date.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,492,380, against the total entries of $4,269,340 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,676,497,

against $6,692,234 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $[illegible], against $[illegible], same week last year. The Customs of the week are $[illegible]. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,[illegible] bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 11,[illegible].

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$29,661,215	March	$33,021,022
August	22,113,900	April	31,536,384
September	22,275,698	May 1	[illegible]
October	19,430,926	May 8	7,372,[illegible]
November	18,008,004	May 15	6,[illegible]
December	12,921,897	May 22	7,074,[illegible]
January	22,331,251	May 29	4,072,[illegible]
February	22,944,525	June 5	6,422,[illegible]

Total to date since July 1 ... $272,904,674
Against same time 1868 ... 232,[illegible]
Increase since July 1 ... $40,311,670

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,075	March	$12,[illegible]
August	12,327,189	April	15,409,[illegible]
September	12,200,340	May 5	2,[illegible]
October	14,705,601	May 12	4,[illegible]
November	14,403,706	May 19	2,971,[illegible]
December	14,967,265	May 26	2,[illegible]
January	12,153,017	June 5	2,[illegible]
February	10,[illegible]		

Total since July 1 ... $151,[illegible]
Against same time last year ... 164,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1 ... $12,[illegible]
Gold, June 5, 1869 ... 139¼ ₱ cent
Gold, June 5, 1868 ... 139⅞ ₱ cent

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,[illegible]	March	$[illegible]
August	4,[illegible]	April	1,767,[illegible]
September	1,914,[illegible]	May 1	[illegible]
October	1,808,[illegible]	May 8	[illegible]
November	1,181,[illegible]	May 15	[illegible]
December	1,717,[illegible]	May 22	[illegible]
January	3,214,[illegible]	May 29	[illegible]
February	3,232,[illegible]	June 5	537,[illegible]

Total since July 1 ... $35,[illegible]
Against same time last year ... 69,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1 ... $33,[illegible]

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	February	$1,[illegible]
August	3,264,947	March	842,920
September	2,947,642	April	1,105,301
October	921,725	May 1	[illegible]
November	1,102,913	May 10	[illegible]
December	784,424	May 20	[illegible]
January	1,809,536	May 31	184,450

Total since July 1 ... $19,156,[illegible]
Against same time last year ... 33,[illegible]
Decrease since July 1 ... $14,[illegible]

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,504	July	$18,[illegible]
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,449
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,443,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,885	November	16,[illegible]
December	6,557,587	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,512,[illegible]
February	13,170,726	February	1,922,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,[illegible]	April	4,[illegible]
May	$10,034,612	May	$13,[illegible]
June 5	1,757,241	June 5	[illegible]
Total	$117,[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
To date, 1868	107,445,794	To date, 1868	72,[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 5, '68
Amer. Gold Coin	141⅛@137⅛@138⅛	139⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅞@122@122⅞	112⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	119⅞@120⅞@119⅞	118⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109⅞@109⅞	106
New-York Central	193⅞@193⅞@191⅞	[illegible]
Rock Island	126⅞@120⅞@121	103
Michigan Southern	115⅞@119⅞@114⅞	90
Hudson River	157⅞@151@158⅞	141⅞
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chi.	157⅞@159⅞@158	111⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]@101⅞	87⅞
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	105⅞@103⅞	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅞@78⅞@34⅞	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	78⅞@80@76⅞	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	77⅞@75⅞	[illegible]
Lake Shore	114⅞@118@113⅞	103
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]

On the Stock Exchange the market for the Public Funds was better than on Friday, until after 3 P. M., when the sales fell back to the previous quotations. The Railways were without general spirit throughout the day, and the market was the dullest of the whole week, except for a few hours on Michigan Southern, the Northwests and Rock Island; the last named finally giving way below 121 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was exceptional activity in Pacific Mail, which sold up to 83@83½ ₱ cent.

After the Board broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the railways leading off weak; the public funds ⅛ per cent. off from the morning sales. Gold steady.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅞	122⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold Coin	138⅞	138⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅞	64⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	57⅞	57⅞
Missouri Bonds	88⅞	88⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	56⅞	56⅞
New-York Central	192⅞	191⅞
Reading Railway	96⅞	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122	121
Northwest Common	92⅞	92⅞
Northwest Preferred	104	103⅞
Michigan Southern	114⅞	114⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	158⅞	158
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101⅞	101⅞
Pacific Mail Company	82½	83¼
St. Paul Preferred	90	88⅞
St. Paul Common	77⅞	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76	75⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅞
Mariposa Preferred	49⅞	48⅞
Lake Shore	113	113⅞
Hudson River	159	158⅞
Louisiana Levee 6s	66	66

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117⅞	5-20 coup., n. is. '65	119⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup. 1881	121⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	116⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅞	10-40 reg.	108⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅞	10-40 coup.	109⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅞	6's Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	56⅞
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103⅞	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101⅞	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	[illegible]
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101⅞	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	[illegible]
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101⅞	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	[illegible]
Ill. War Loan	101⅞	California 7s	120
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	67⅞	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅞	Alabama 8s	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57⅞	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	111
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61⅞	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 7s Canal Pn. '70	108
Georgia 7s, new bds.	96⅞	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
North Carolina 6s	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	150	Chatham	150
Manhattan	145	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	142⅞
Mechanics'	136	People's	148
America	148	East River	106
Phenix	100	Market	125
Fulton	160	Nassau	125
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	121
Mechanics & Traders'	125	Commonwealth	117
National	111	Imp. and Traders'	125
Merchants' Exchange	112	Central National	115⅞
Leather Manufact'rs	180	First National	220
State of New-York	112⅞	Fourth National	107
Commerce	125	Ninth National	115⅞
Ocean	107	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109⅞
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	85	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s 2d ind., 1879	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	78	N. Jersey Cent. R. R.	[illegible]
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	85	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869-70	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s 2d M., S. F. '85	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1869-'72	105	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. C. n. 1st M., 8's '82	113	Chi. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M.	88	Peninsula R. R. bds.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	104⅞
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	88⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	91⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con.	[illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	[illegible]
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	93⅞	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	84⅞
Tol. & W. C. B. S. F.	84⅞	Mariposa Trustee cert.	22
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	102	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	90	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	[illegible]
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	77⅞	Lake Shore Div. bds.	[illegible]
Gal. & Chi. Extended	97	Louisville City 7s	[illegible]
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98	Georgia 7s, 1868	[illegible]
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100⅞	South Side R. R. bds.	[illegible]

The Report made by the President and Directors to the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, at Chicago on the 3d inst., shows a gross earning for the year ending March 31, 1869, of ... $6,324,970
Operated at an expense of 45.23 ₱ cent., or, including taxes and local expenses, of 48.24 ₱ cent. or ... 3,[illegible]

Leaving, on Capital of $14,000,000		$2,708,[illegible]
Interest, Dividends, and Peoria Lease		2,262,[illegible]
Carried to Income Surplus		$446,[illegible]
Previous Surplus	$1,151,[illegible]	
Less April Dividend	735,[illegible]	[illegible]
Unappropriated Surplus		$862,[illegible]

This favorable result of the year's operations was arrived at without the full traffic of the Des Moines and Omaha extension, which was not fully opened to traffic until the first week in the present month. The new equipments and station property yet required to accommodate this important extension, together with the new bridge at Rock Island, (one-half the cost of which is borne by the United States Government for the benefit of the Armory on the Island,) and an additional track into the city of Chicago, amounts to $1,651,120. The Company have also to pay off this year $1,797,000 of the original Chicago and Rock Island, and Rock Island Bridge Bonds; and either or both of these items can be capitalized or funded, in the discretion of the Company, say $3,448,120, without diminishing the present surplus income. That the amount will be capitalized, in place of extending the Mortgage Debt, is, we believe, quite probable, as a question of expediency and of ultimate sound policy. The present Mortgage Debt will then bear the relation of less than one-half to the whole value of the Road, Equipment, Stations and Chicago City property; leaving the important and as yet untouched or unmortgaged Land Grant, which from 480,000 acres was increased by the Iowa Legislature of 1868 to about 580,000 acres, for future division to the stockholders.

The Trustees to the Land Grant Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road again advertise to pay off $80,000 of the bonds to holders offering the lowest terms, (not to exceed 110 ₱ cent.,) under sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, by June 15, noon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	75	Leather, sides	12,661
Cotton, bales	1,[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	3,[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,122	Cut Meats, pkgs.	107
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Meal, bags	1,600	Cheese, pkgs.	4,[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	1,[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	550	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	11,[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	270	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	194	Beeswax, pkg.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	2,[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bundles	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	23	Cotton Seed, bags	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Alma*, for Gibraltar—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 800 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Dacota*, for Glasgow—15,[illegible] lbs. Whalebone, 200 tierces Beef, 2,400 Staves, 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 14,[illegible] lbs. Pork, 15,[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 50 boxes Clocks and Mortar, [illegible] gallons Sperm Oil, [illegible] lbs. Bacon.

By the bark *Albert*, for Gibraltar—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Dolphin*, for Bremen—141,[illegible] gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Wm. Tapscott*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, 3 cases Machinery, [illegible] Cane Juice, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tobacco Strips, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 704 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—[illegible] bbls. Resin, [illegible] bushels Grain, [illegible] bales Cotton, 64 logs Black Walnut, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 60 bales Tobacco, [illegible] tierces Beef, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] bales Furs, [illegible] bales Skins.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bags Divi Divi, 50 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] tierces Tobacco, [illegible] bales Cotton, 200 bbls. Starch, [illegible] bales Hops, [illegible] tierces Beef, 6 cases Organs, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 100 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 2,[illegible] bags Corn.

By the steamer *Tripoli*, for Liverpool—[illegible] boxes Lobsters, 103,[illegible] lbs. Cheese, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, 2 bbls. Bladders, 105,[illegible] lbs. Tallow, 7,[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 14 bales Cotton, 3 cases Furs, 100 bales Hops, 1,[illegible] tierces Beef, 3 cases Drugs.

By the brig *Scotsman*, for Queenstown—10,734 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Hattie May*, for Bristol—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 223 bbls. Flour, 5,000 Staves.

By the bark *Titania*, for London—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been inactive but steady. We quote Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at $9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a more active call for Rio from the trade, at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bags, including 5,500 bags by the *Ariadne*, 2,300 bags by the *Augusta*, and a lot of 300 bags by another vessel, name not given. In other kinds the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market shows more firmness, though it has been only moderately active, as buyers have been reluctant to purchase very freely at the advanced rates claimed by holders. Sales since our last 3,226 bales, of which 171 bales were placed last evening, including 1,545 bales to spinners, 1,556 bales to speculators, and 125 bales to shippers. Also 200 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, at 24½c.@25c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business in their circular of this date, thus: "Our market for the week has been active, and closes strong at an advance of 1½d. to 1⅛d. from the opening quotations of Saturday last. The demand has been almost entirely for spinning and speculation. At the close, the offerings are very light, and business is somewhat restricted. The general feeling is for higher prices. The total sales for the week have been 21,476 bales, including 12,657 bales to spinners, 5,948 bales to speculators and 2,871 bales to exporters. Sales of Average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For June, 150 bales at 29c., and 100 bales on private terms; for July, 100 bales at 29c.; for August, 50 bales at 29c.; for November, 100 bales, private terms; for December, 100 bales at 24½c. On June 1 we took an account of the stock of Cotton in this port, and found it to be as follows: In warehouse, 37,546 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,220 bales. Total, 41,765 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 2,486 bales; to Havre, 802 bales; to Bremen, 60 bales; to Hamburg, 40 bales; to Cronstadt, 749 bales, and to Salerno, 602 bales. Total, 4,719 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 10,700 bales; to the Continent, 5,420 bales. Total, 16,120 bales. The Dry Goods market is more active at slightly better prices."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26	26¼	26¼	26¼
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼	28¼
Low Middling	29¼	29¼	30	30¼
Middling	30¼	30¼	31	31¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,442
Receipts last week	5,696
Receipts preceding week	5,464
Receipts since Jan. 1	235,148
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	620,270
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	812
Exports since Jan. 1	164,053
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	248,[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	253,[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	62,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,201,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,257,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,[illegible]
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,[illegible],000
Exports same time last year	1,[illegible],000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,[illegible]
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	165,000
Estimated stock same time last year	135,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,[illegible]
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less active call for State and Western Flour to-day at slightly reduced prices. Exporters have been buying less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,[illegible] bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$[illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 [illegible]; chiefly at $[illegible] for lines; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 55, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $[illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 65
Extra State	5 [illegible]@6 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 [illegible]@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 9 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	[illegible]@12 50

Included in the sales were 4,000 bbls. Extra State for export, at from $6 10@$6 25, ₱ bbl., in part to arrive. Southern Flour is in very moderate demand and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been in request at $6 80@$9 75 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 525 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 35@$6 60 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal is in less demand at $4@$4 50 for Western, $4 15@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been quoted firmer, but has been in less request, particularly for export. Winter has been quiet but steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 75@$1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Spring at $1 47½, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 43½, part to arrive, chiefly at $1 42; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed part at $1 43½, and White California, part at $1 [illegible] ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted higher, on a moderately active business. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels at 80c.@78c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 79c.@85c. for heated to choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 88c.@90c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail, the latter for very choice; 90c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 93½c. for Old Mixed Western, delivered; 90c.@95c. for White and Yellow Western, and 94c.@95c. for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in less demand, but quoted firmer, on very light offerings; sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels Western at 80c.@80½c., afloat, and 78c.@78½, in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 44,[illegible] bushels Wheat and 2,[illegible] bags Corn, for Liverpool; 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour and 32,[illegible] bushels Wheat, for London; 223 bbls. Flour and 34,[illegible] bushels Wheat, for Bristol; 1,[illegible] bbls. Flour and 15,[illegible] bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; 10,784 bushels Wheat, for Queenstown and orders; and 800 bbls. Flour, for Gibraltar.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted about steady at from 85c.@95c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 35 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less sought after at drooping rates, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 3c.@[illegible] for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 3c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 194 bales; export clearances, 450.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 23,616 Hides; sales, 43,[illegible] Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@21½ lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 950 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½@22 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Entre Rios, 20½ lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, 21½ lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,[illegible] Dry California, 20 lbs., private terms; 450 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 6,900 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Texas, 23@23½ lbs., part 22c.; 1,300 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Western, 22 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., private terms; 230 Dry Salted West India, 26 lbs., 15c.; 2,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 48 lbs., private terms; 800 City Slaughter, 60 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 157,200 Hides, (same time last year, 180,000—year before, 201,000,) as follows: 88,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 11,000 Dry Montevideo, 13,000 Dry Rio Grande, 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,800 Dry Rio Janeiro, 4,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 15,500 Dry Central American, 6,500 Dry Bahia, 1,300 Dry Minas, 3,600 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 14,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 800 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 5,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, (from Europe,) 500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The very moderate offerings check transactions, though the demand is active, particularly for hemlock tannages. Week's receipts, 16,000 Sides. We quote Sole thus: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in the Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—No important transactions have been reported to-day. Prices remain as last quoted. Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@62½c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	25c.@28c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@40c.	50c.@55c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	51c.@54c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	55c.@65c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@62½
English Islands, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—We have no receipts to report to-day of any article. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request within a range of from 45c.@46½c. for merchantable and shipping, chiefly on the basis of 45½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; about 140 bbls. changed hands at our quotations. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or Tar. Resin has been very quiet and without improvement in price, common strained closing languidly at $2 40 ₱ 280 lbs. The export clearances included 651 bbls. Resin by the steamer *Main* for Bremen; 754 bbls. do. by the ship *Wm. Tapscott* for London. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c., chiefly at 45½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 40@$11 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75@$[illegible] ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet to-day and less buoyant in price, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $[illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 40@$1 47½; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil chiefly at $1 0[illegible]@$1 [illegible], in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A very active business, mainly speculative, has been transacted, since our last, in both Crude and Refined Oil, at a further notable improvement in prices, the very meagre offerings, particularly for prompt delivery, enabling holders to establish a sharp advance. The high rates claimed checked export purchases, very decidedly, as shippers were not prepared to operate freely on the basis of the rise. Crude in bulk has been worked up to 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon, at which rates sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 13,000 bbls., for June and early July deliveries, the market closing strong with 16c. bid and 16½c.@17c. asked ₱ gallon. A moderately active inquiry prevailed for barreled Crude, which was quoted up to 21c. bid, and 21½c.@22c. asked ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia the arrivals were 500 bbls. There were no export clearances. Very heavy dealings were reported in Refined, both here and at Philadelphia, particularly in this market, at much higher figures, chiefly on speculative account, the market closing buoyantly on the basis of about 32½c.@32⅞c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. The receipts here were 2,440 bbls., and at Philadelphia 1,500 bbls. Sales were reported here of 30,000 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 32½c.@32⅞c., chiefly at 32¼c.; 4,500 bbls. do., June deliveries, at 32½c.@33c.; 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable from June 20 to July 10, at 32½c.; 7,000 bbls. do., June and July deliveries, at from an average of 31c. late last evening, to 32½c. to-day; 5,500 bbls. do., July, various deliveries within the month, at 32¼c.@33c.; 2,500 bbls. do., August, chiefly first half, at 33¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., September delivery, at 32c., and 3,000 bbls. do., July, August and September delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia 17,500 bbls., including 7,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31½c.@32½c., closing at about the latter rate; 5,000 bbls. do., June deliveries, at 32½c.; 3,500 bbls. do., July deliveries, chiefly last half, at 33c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., August deliveries, on private terms, ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence included 141,345 gallons Refined, by the bark *Dolphin*, for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request and depressed in price, closing, however, with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 50, closing at about $31 25 for New Mess, $31 for Old Mess, $[illegible] for Thin Mess, $28 25@$28 37½ for Prime Mess, and $[illegible] for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $24 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 325 packages, at 12¼c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in active demand at uniform prices; sales 700 boxes, including Strafford, Stretford, Long Ribs, Long Clear, Short Ribs and Long Cut Hams, at from 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in some request, but quoted lower; sales have been reported since our last of only 520 tierces and barrels at 17½c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17⅞c.@18c. for City, and 18⅛c.@18¼c. for Prime Steam. Also, 500 tierces Prime Steam, seller July, at 18¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in request, from $11@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue very quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	30c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	32c.@35c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	32c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32c.@35c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	35c.@38c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	20c.@30c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	15c.@20c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb.	21c.@22c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	18c.@20c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb.	9c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	9c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	19c.@20c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14c.@18c.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry has been noted for both refining and grocery grades at about steady prices. Sales have been reported of 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 11⅞c.; also 400 boxes Havana at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12⅞c.; very good to prime do. at 12⅞c.@12⅞c. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅞@12⅞c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅞c.@11¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12⅞c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13c.@13½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14⅞c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15⅞c.@15⅞c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14½c.@15⅞c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11⅞c.@12⅞c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12⅞c.@12⅞c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at from 13⅞c.@15½c. ₱ lb., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 31,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅞c.@11⅞c., for export; also 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been lightly dealt in at $1 0[illegible]@$1 02 ₱ gallon; sales, 120 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and depressed as a rule. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton on private terms; 180 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. by sail, and 1s. 10½d. by steam, ₱ bbl; 4,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 350 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops at ¼d. ₱ lb., and 37 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 23d sts., N. Y.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SON
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.

STRAW GOODS.

PRICES DOWN!!

SILKS AND SATINS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS,
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH CHEAP GOODS, AND WELL WORTHY INSPECTION.

JOBBING ROOMS
UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
NOS. 309 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,

GOODS FROM AUCTION.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SOMEBODY HURT.
IMMENSE RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.

BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 18c. per yard.
RICH PLAIDS, STRIPED AND FANCY, 25c. yard.
RICH BROCADES, WATERED AND COLORED, 25c. yard.
LOTS OF TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 8c., 8c., 18c.
RICH SASH RIBBONS, from 25c. to 40c. yard.
SATIN RIBBONS, 25c. piece up.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c., 60c. piece.
LOT WIDE RICH VELVET, at 25c. yard.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS CHEAP.

LOTS OF GENTS' TIES AND BOWS, 10c. to 25c.
LADIES' SILK TIES, 10c., 12½c.
EXTRA RICH SATIN STRIPED, 25c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF ROUND HATS, 25c. up.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES FRAMES, 15c.
BONNETS NEW AND PRETTY, 50c. up.
SHADE AND SUN HATS, 25c. up.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. up.
THREAD GUIPURE AND POINT LACE COLLARS.
LOT VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
AUCTION LOT LACE SLEEVES, 25c.
SILK VAIL LACES, ALL COLORS, 50c. a yard.
SILK LACE VAILS, 25c. a yard.
EVERY COLOR IN FINE ILLUSIONS, 25c. a y'd.
WHITE AND BLACK ILLUSIONS, 10c. up.
SILK VAIL TISSUES, ALL COLORS, 50c.

NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

LARGE LOT OF BANDS, 6c., 10c., 25c.
MUSLIN EDGINGS, 6c. a yard up.
MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c. a yard up.
LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c. up.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK SLEEVES, 25c. a pair.
AUCTION LOT OF LINEN COLLARS, 5c.
FINE LOT OF LINEN CUFFS, 10c. a pair.
REMNANTS OF EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
AUCTION LOTS OPENING IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
LOT WHALEBONE CORSETS, 50c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK GIMPS, 25c. to 50c. piece.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 30c. to 75c. piece.
FROM AUCTION, HEAVY FRINGES, 5c. yard.
SATIN TRIMMINGS, 50c. piece up.
LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 75c. piece.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRINGES.
SILKS AND SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS, 10c. piece up.
COLORED COTTON TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece up.
COTTON FRINGES, 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
LOT OF COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
LOT OF COTTON TRIMMINGS, 5c. piece.
COTTON CORD AND TASSELS, 10c. pair.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

BRAIDS, BUTTONS, COMBS, BRUSHES.
SPOOL COTTONS, FULL LENGTHS, 2c., 4c.
BEST 50-YARD MACHINE SILK, EVERY COLOR, 6c. | BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, EVERY COLOR, 11c.

1,000 DOZ. HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE HEMSTITCH AT 10c.
LOT OF HEMSTITCH AND BRAIDED, 12½c.
LOT OF NEEDLEWORK, from 15c. up.
LOT OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. up.
LOT OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up.

TO CLOSE,
OUR STOCK OF PARASOLS, 50c. up.

FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.
TO CLOSE AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
2,000 FINE BREASTPINS IN JET GILT IVORY, PEARL FINE CARVED, and will be assorted in three lots, at 5c., 10c. and 25c. each.

2,000 RUBBER SETS, 25c. the set.
2,000 PARIS FINE EAR-RINGS, 10c. to 25c.
2,000 FINE SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, 5c.
ALSO, LOCKETS, CHAINS, FANCY COMBS, &c.
2,000 LINEN FANS, 10c.
2,000 CARVED IVORY FANS, 25c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.

200 LOTS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
100 LOTS OF LACE GOODS.
200 BOXES OF RIBBONS.
50 LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK GOODS.
100 CASES OF HATS AND BONNETS.
50 LOTS PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
100 LOTS OF FANCY GOODS.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 665 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!
EXAMINE THE GOODS!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
BLACK SILKS
AT
IMPORTERS' PRICES.
ANOTHER 100 PIECES READY ON MONDAY, MAY 31.
EXAMINE THE GOODS!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE, $1 37, $1 50, $1 60, $1 95.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
REAL LYONS TAFFETA, $1 95, $2 20, $2 40, $2 75.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 75, $1 90, $2 10, $2 20.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
SPLENDID DOUBLE CHAIN, $2 30, $2 40, $2 50, $2 60.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
EXTRA SATIN FINISH, $2 50, $2 60, $2 10, $3 40.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
DOUBLE EXTRA SATIN FINISH, $3 90, $4 20, $4 40, $4 50.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.

DRESS GOODS.
200 pieces CHENE and GRAY GOODS for SUITS, 20c., 25c., and 31c.
100 pieces GRANITE POPLIN at 55c.
60 pieces TAIKO POPLIN at 65c.
50 pieces PURE SILK and WOOL DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, 87½c., worth $1 25.
ALSO
GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PIQUE PERCALES, &c., for Summer Costumes, in great variety.
ALSO
FOR HOUSE AND HOTEL-KEEPERS:
50 pieces PURE LINEN TABLE-DIAPER, 50c., 75c., 87c., $1.
200 doz. NAPKINS and HUCK-TOWELS, $1 50 per doz.
30 doz. HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. each.
100 doz. PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., and 12½c. each.
150 MARSEILLES QUILTS, 10-4 size, $1 50 each.
THE SACRIFICE STILL CONTINUES.
50 cases and bales BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at Retail, at Manufacturers' prices.
GOOD BROWN MUSLINS, 8c.; FINE do., 10c.; SPLENDID, 12½c.
4-4 STANDARD SHEETINGS, 12½c. per yard.
GOOD BLEACHED MUSLINS, 8c., 9c., 10c., and 11c.
FINE YARD-WIDE, 12½c., 14c., and 16c. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
HOUSEKEEPING FURNISHING GOODS, BEDDING AND IRON FURNITURE STORE.
CONTINUATION SALE.

10-4 Honeycomb Quilts	$1 00
9-4 Lancaster Quilts	1 [illegible]
10-4 Lancaster Quilts	1 75
11-4 Marseilles Quilts	3 00
10-4 Colored Alhambra Quilts	1 25
11-4 Colored Alhambra Quilts	1 50
12-4 Colored Alhambra Quilts	2 25

A full assortment of fine Quilts at equally low prices.
BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
MATTRESSES,
A large assortment, from a common straw to the best curled hair.
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.
Ready-made SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, in linen and cotton, of all qualities, at about the price of the material.
BEST LINEN GOVERNMENT BED-SACKS.
Table-linen, 50c. a yard and upward.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS.
The most complete assortment of
IRON FURNITURE
in the City. Iron Settees, Garden Chairs, Vases, Washstands and Sets, &c.
MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES.
Hotels, institutions and private families supplied at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to Wm. Gardner,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
between Broadway and Centre.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, Small Ware and Fancy Goods, Children's and Ladies' Hosiery and Under Garments; Children's Kids, 50 cents, Ladies' $1 and $1 25; cheap Fans and Traveling Cases. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's.

TOYS.—STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY will find a good assortment of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, near 15th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND INFANTS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS,
COMPLETE IN EVERY STYLE.
WEARING APPAREL,
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.
UNDERGARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN THE LATEST STYLES.
INFANTS' PARIS EMBROIDERED BAPTISMAL ROBES AND CAPS.
INFANTS' NURSERY BASKETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH LAWN WALKING SUITS.
CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS,
GARDEN AND CROQUET SUITS AND HATS,
FRENCH DRESSING SACKS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CHEMISES,
CORSETS AND CORSET COVERS,
TUCKED AND PLAIN SKIRTS, HOOPS,
HOSE SUPPORTERS,
CHILDREN'S SUN BONNETS, HOODS,
&c., &c.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES,
LADIES' BREAKFAST CAPS,
INFANTS' SILK AND EMBROIDERED MUSLIN HOODS,
INFANTS' SILK AND PIQUE SHOES,
&c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH IMPERIAL QUILTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7,
500 10-4 FRENCH QUILTS, at $2 75 EACH;
200 11-4 FRENCH QUILTS, at $3 50 EACH;
200 11-4 FRENCH QUILTS, at $3 75 EACH;
200 12-4 FRENCH QUILTS, at $4 EACH;
150 12-4 EXTRA FRENCH QUILTS,
AT $5 EACH.
THE PRICES QUOTED FOR THE ABOVE GOODS IS
LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER MONDAY, JUNE 7,
500 STRIPED CHALLIE SHAWLS,
AT $3 75 EACH;
400 STRIPED CHALLIE SHAWLS,
AT $4 50 EACH;
500 STRIPED CHALLIE SHAWLS,
AT $5 EACH.
ALSO,
PLAIN WHITE AND BLACK BAREGE,
GRENADINE,
BAREGE GRENADINE, and
CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
From the late auction sales,
AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Real Point and Point Applique Laces.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Real Point Lace Collars, $5, worth $10.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Hemstitch and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Thread-lace Vails, Coiffures and Barbes.
ALSO,
Best Italian Kid Gloves, in all shades, for the season, $1 per pair.
Our whole stock is new and choice, and will be offered at popular prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 773 Broadway,
opposite Stewart's.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Scribe, Meyerbeer, Chauchat and Mosnier, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, that I have received from the assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 327 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending the 1st day of May, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1868.

(Signed) JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
JUNE 5, 1869.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE CROTON AQUEDUCT Board, under ordinances of the Common Council, will, after the 7th of June, 1869, contract with parties having the right to lay the Fisk concrete pavement, (which is understood to be a patented pavement,) for the laying of said pavement in the following streets, viz.:
117th-st., from Avenue A to Harlem River.
118th-st., from Avenue A to 4th-av.
123d-st., from 3d-av. to 2d-av.
125th-st., from 8th-av. to Harlem River.
129th-st., from 2d-av. to 8th-av.
132d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1869.
The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee to-day:
Resolved, That it be recommended to Companies to charge 50 cents per $100 additional for the privilege of keeping on sale fireworks, according to law, for a time not exceeding thirty days, and that the extra charge apply to the building containing the same, and its other contents. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TWELFTH-AV. OPENING.—OWNERS of land between 42d and 155th sts., and Hudson River and 10th-av., who are all assessed for the above, are notified that the report will be moved for confirmation on 22d inst. before Judge Cardozo.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels:

The COHOES, the KOKA, the NAUSETT, the SUNCOOK, the WARSAW and the YAZOO, lying at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Penn.

The CASCO and the CHIMO, lying at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.

The vessels can be seen, and all necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the Commandants of the Yard and Station.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if their acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.

The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Iron-Clads."

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 27, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purchase of the United States steam-tug *General A. A. Humphreys*, formerly the *W. T. Merritt* of New-York, with her tackle, &c.

The vessel is about two years old, 84 feet keel, 18½ feet beam, 7½ feet hold, 75 feet over all. Frame, white chestnut; deck frame, oak. Thoroughly fastened with iron, planked and sealed with best oak plank seasoned, locust treenailed throughout, iron bitt-heads aft, brass bittheads forward.

Hull built by Charles Murphy, at Rondout, N. Y. Trims to draw six feet four inches to seven feet. Engine built by John Dillon, at Rondout, N. Y., 18-inch piston, 18-inch stroke. Link motion. Tubular boiler, two furnaces, has been subjected to 125 pounds pressure. Force pump and bilge pumps, anchor, hawser, lines, cooking utensils, bedding, &c. Propeller wheel, 6¼ feet diameter. Fresh water tanks for 12 hours' capacity.

The vessel may be seen at Long Wharf from Thursday, the 10th of June, until the opening of proposals.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the bids which may be deemed disadvantageous to the interests of the Government.

Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.

J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, June 14, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South-st.
West Washington-place, from 6th-st. to 6th-av.
45th-st., from 10th to 11th-av.
51st-st., from 2d to 5th-av.
61st-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
Madison-av., from 42d to 86th-st.
124th-st., from 5th to 6th-av.
28th-st., from Broadway to 5th-av.
31st-st., from 2d to Lexington-av.
9th-av., from 53d to 54th-st.
10th-st., from Broadway to University-place.
14th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.
Avenue B, from Houston to 14th-st.
75th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
The plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

FORT HAMILTON,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, June 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., June 12, 1869, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops at this Post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hindquarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this Post free of cost, in such quantity as may be, from time to time, required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porterhouse Steak, Standing Ribs, or Rib Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of July, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal which will be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of June, 1869, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed Brevet Colonel R. M. HALL,
Quartermaster First Artillery A. C. S.,
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Four thousand tons of furnace size, twelve hundred tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five tons of egg size and seventy-five tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of July to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 22d day of June, 1870. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS MURPHY,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Committee on Supplies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, separate or together; one as first-class cook and baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; would do housework in a nice family; the other a thoroughly competent chambermaid and waitress; is willing to be generally useful and go any distance. Apply at No. 271 Atlantic-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE SAME family, private, by a middle-aged American woman and her daughter, a girl of 15; the woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands dressmaking; and the girl to assist in the care of children and to make herself useful about the house; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address M. T., No. 344 East 24th-st., corner of 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WORK-woman on ladies', children's and infants' clothes, a situation in the country during the Summer; has a sewing machine if required, or would wait on a young lady going to Europe. Call at No. 436 6th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c.; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred, or would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 395,) situations for a large number experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, &c., for private families, hotels, Summer-houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds deserts; best references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; would assist in the washing if required; or as waitress; is competent for either; will be found obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 476 6th-av., east corner of 29th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook in a small private family; City reference if required. Call at No. 71 Charlton-st., between Varick and Hudson sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Scotchwoman, as cook; understands French and English cookery; preserving of fruit; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, a situation; no objection to the country; understands fluting, polishing, puffing, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A situation as housekeeper; is an excellent cook; no objection to leave the City. Call or address No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; good references. Can be seen at present place, No. 278 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; is a good groom and careful driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c., and is willing to do anything that may be required about a gentleman's place; has the best of references, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter, clerk or bartender; has been in a large liquor store in Ireland, also a short time in this country; can give satisfactory references; writes a good hand and is competent to keep plain accounts; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Call or address P. B., No. 271 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Address C., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LIVELY young man as coachman in country; is not afraid to work; can milk, and is a handy man around a gentleman's place; is thoroughly capable in every respect. Best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom, with a private family in the country; is a good groom and driver; can assist at gardening, and milk; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; understands his business; no objection to the country; good reference from last place. Address THOMAS, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; middle aged; green-house, cold grapery, kitchen garden, fruit trees and flower grounds; five years' reference. Call or address T. M., seed store, No. 278 Broadway, corner 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 126 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced single man. Can give the best of city reference, and can be seen at the carriage factory 26 East 25th-st., or by note addressed to J. H., Box 131 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swissman, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as undergardener; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to assist at any other work; good reference can be given. Call at No. 39 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all day.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A COACHman's situation; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good reference from his last employer. Address for three days B. WOODWARD, No. 132 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; single; no objection to the country; best of references. Address K. Y., No. 121 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; understands his business; satisfactory references. Address M. D., Box No. 300 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man just disengaged; the best City reference from his last place; City or country. Address J. J., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; is a useful man; has the best of reference. Address J. T., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish best of references. Apply from 8½ to 10 A. M., at No. 12 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITuation in a private family; can give good references; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 241 6th-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business and can bring good reference from his present employer. Address H. M., No. 70 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man, in either country or City; can furnish good reference. Apply at No. 206 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as professed cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 161 (old No. 153) Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a good family seamstress; can cut and fit plain dresses, operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; does light chamberwork; will go to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 349 4th-av. (new number,) corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY efficient woman as cook or laundress or to do general housework; is a superior washer and ironer; is not afraid of work and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; fully competent; understands pastry and desserts of all kinds; has five years' reference from her last place; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID SITUATION by a highly recommended and experienced woman, about 30; she is a thorough seamstress, operator, dressmaker; an excellent hair-dresser; will travel with a lady; country or City. Apply at new No. 325, old No. 329, 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, situations, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or assist with the washing; wages $15 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable woman as experienced nurse and good seamstress; thoroughly understands care of children from their birth; best City reference; City or country. Apply at new No. 325 (old No. 329) 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; good City references; thoroughly understands her business in all parts; good baker, &c.; City or country. Call at new No. 325 (old No. 329) 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL EDucated German lady, as governess or housekeeper; no objection to Europe; good references will be given. Inquire of Mrs. MCBRIDE, Fifth-avenue Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman, to do plain cooking; assist in washing and ironing, or general housework; City reference. No. 180 West 23d-st., corner 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he has lived eight years. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children; excellent reference from her last employer. Call or address for two days, No. 328 1st-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS desires to go out by the day or week to do washing and ironing in a private family or public laundry; best of City reference. Call or address No. 124 West 17th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; is a good hair dresser; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, by a smart woman with the best of City reference; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress. Inquire at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, situations; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do up stairs work or see to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 118 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN would like to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will not wash; good reference. Call for two days at No. 235 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; is a first-class seamstress and dressmaker; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; has plenty of fresh, healthy milk; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 9 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 28 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for an excellent young woman as nursery governess or as lady's companion. Address No. 55 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; can do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 225 West 29th-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 109 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY middle-aged woman wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS IN THE CITY AND country, wanting good help in each and every station of household work, of all nations and professions, can be suited at Mrs. WESLEY'S select employment office, No. 189 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WISHING GOOD SERvants, or servants wishing situations, can be suited immediately at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A GERman importing house; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; a knowledge of German indispensable, and an American residing with his parents preferred. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 4,[illegible].

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 (OLD No. 329) 4th-av., for excellent situations for experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., immediately.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WORKING VEGetable and flower gardener; must be a single man, and understand his business; one that understands the management of cattle preferred. Apply at No. 112 Washington-st. this day, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework, (middle-aged preferred;) to one not afraid of work a good home is offered; must also be willing to go a short distance in the country during the Summer months. Apply at No. 217 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENer—one that understands the culture of grapes and flowers; German preferred. Apply at No. 112 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE, SUITABLE for acid works, superphosphates, brewery, &c.; two large brick buildings, two dwellings; ample supply of pure soft water; good water-front and long pier, contains engine, boilers, pumps, mills, tanks, &c. Price low, terms easy. Apply to C. DELAFIELD, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY IN OPERATION, with an unlimited supply of spring water; location unsurpassed; no better opening offered in the State for a party with capital or a practical brewer; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For full particulars apply to S. COGGSHALL, No. 108 South-st., or No. 48 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

IRON WORKS.

FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY CITY LOCOmotive Works Company, in order to close their concern, offer for sale all the machinery, tools and engineering plant, situated at their works, corner of Morgan and Steuben sts., Jersey City.

The machinery was procured from the best manufacturers, and is in perfect order. A descriptive catalogue, with price list, will be forwarded upon application to the Company's agent.

WM. A. AUCHINCLOSS,
Jersey City, N. J.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT ONE of Herring's patent, 24x36 in the clear. Also, a good copying press with six drawers. Price, $200 for the two. Apply at No. 38 Pine-st., third floor.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 138 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
NARCISSE. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CHILPERIC. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and Mons. Carrier.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A meeting of Conservative peers was held in London on Saturday, to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord DERBY was among the speakers and favored the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right. The majority of the Lords present approved of the views of Lord DERBY, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill on its second reading in the House of Lords. An immense anti-disestablishment meeting had been held in Londonderry.

Lord CLARENDON's speech on the *Alabama* Treaty had been the subject of much complimentary comment by the London Press.

The new Spanish Constitution was promulgated in Madrid Saturday with great pomp. A street panic occurred during the day, but was quickly checked, and nothing interrupted the harmony of the proceedings. The Republican Deputies, it was observed, abstained from participating in them. To-day a bill will be presented in the Cortes creating Marshal SERRANO Regent of the realm.

The North German Parliament had adopted the Federal budget, amounting to about seventy-six million thalers. The annual revenue and expenditure were about equal.

The Austrian military budget is published. The estimates of the expenditures are five millions of florins in excess of those of last year, and are calculated on the basis of an army of 800,000 men.

Direct taxes in the Spanish colonies had been reduced one-half, and a small export duty on sugar, rum and tobacco had been imposed.

Admiral TOPETE read General DULCE's telegrams, announcing his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, in the Constituent Cortes on Friday evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal SERRANO asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of General DULCE, and until the particulars in the matter were known. It was rumored that General DULCE was recalled on account of his lenity to the Cuban insurgents.

A report had reached Alexandria from Abyssinia that an Englishman and his family had been massacred by the natives of the interior.

CUBA.

General DULCE sailed for Spain Saturday. The Havana journals announce the surrender of thousands of insurgents. The volunteers had removed the Governors of Cardenas and Colon; and proposed to establish a triumvirate consisting of prominent Spaniards, to rule the Island until the home Government is settled. Spanish advices received in Washington, asserted that the filibusters on landing in the bay of Nipe had been totally routed, and the cargo of their vessel taken by the Spaniards. Reports from Rear-Admiral HOFF and from Lieutenant-Commander EASTMAN, addressed to the Navy Department, and at hand Saturday, contained no intelligence of moment.

GENERAL.

Advices from St. Domingo are to the 27th ult. The Dominican Government had concluded a loan of £400,000 with the Messrs. HARTMONT, of London. Bills to the amount of £40,000 had been drawn, but there were doubts of their acceptance and of the conclusion of the loan. The Republic was reported to be completely tranquil. The Custom-house at Puerto Plata was recently destroyed by fire. Notwithstanding official reports to the contrary, there were evidences that Ex-President CABRAL was meeting with success in his revolutionary movement against BAEZ in the South.

Dates from Hayti are to the 25th ult. General SAGET, the revolutionary leader, was looking for the arrival of the steamers *Florida*, *Quaker City* and *America*, which he expected to add to his navy, and, with their assistance, bring about the overthrow of President SALNAVE. General LUPERON remained at St. Marcs, with the steamer *Telegrafo*.

The Elberton (Ga.) *Gazette* states that an insurrectionary plot has been disclosed by a negro, having for its object the burning of the town of Lexington, the county seat of Oglethorpe County, and the massacre of the inhabitants. The Sheriff and posse, while arresting negroes said to be implicated in the plot, were resisted by one, whom they shot and killed.

Mr. RICHARD H. DANA has withdrawn his suit against the City Government of Cambridge for omitting his name on the voting list last August. Mr. DANA says, in speaking of the reasons for the bringing on the suit: "I felt it my duty, and perhaps it is still, to represent in my person an invaluable right trifled with; but I doubt if, under the circumstances, the case will be of much public value in the shape it may present itself, and I avail myself of the doubt to secure peace and relief from what would be an anxious and distasteful contest."

On Saturday Messrs. STOKES and SENTER addressed a public meeting in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. STOKES opposed enfranchisement, except empowering the Legislature to remove disabilities. SENTER replied and said the Republican Press of the North opposed continued disfranchisement, and, if elected Governor, he would recommend immediate enfranchisement.

The premature blast explosion on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, Friday, at Poughkeepsie, resulted as follows: JOHN DONAHOE, foreman of the works, one leg badly broken, face burned to a crisp, and eyes blown out. He cannot survive. PATRICK DUVAL, body shockingly mangled and skull crushed. He died in twenty minutes after the explosion. JOHN MURPHY, thigh fractured. These were all single young men. Several others were slightly bruised. MURPHY will recover.

The funeral of Rev. DAY K. LEE, late Pastor of the Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing streets, took place yesterday afternoon. He was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

JOHN MURRY, an old and respectable citizen of Portsmouth, Va., was shot and killed by ALEXANDER PERRY, an oysterman, Saturday. MURRY having reason to believe that his daughter had been seduced by PERRY, had proceeded in search of him with the intention of shooting him, and meeting PERRY in company with his father, MURRY discharged a shot-gun at the former, inflicting a slight flesh wound in the leg. Young PERRY returned the fire from a double-barreled shot-gun, but without effect. MURRY and the elder PERRY then grappled, when the younger PERRY shot MURRY through the breast, causing his death within an hour. PERRY surrendered himself to the Police.

Two policemen of Philadelphia, named NOONAN and MCLAUGHLAN, have been arrested and held to bail, each in $1,00, for trial, on a charge of entering two houses, Friday night, and beating the inmates almost to death, and breaking the furniture, &c. The sufferers were colored persons. The assailants were newly-appointed officers.

A St. Louis dispatch of Saturday says that Colonel WEIR has returned to Fort Hays from a pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil Creek. He reports that he did not overtake them. Another scouting party was sent out by General CUSTER, Friday morning. About one hundred Indians were seen last evening within a mile of Sheridan, with a red flag hoisted.

DENNIS REEN, under death sentence in Boston for murdering his brother-in-law a few months ago, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in the East Cambridge, Mass., jail, yesterday afternoon.

A Memphis dispatch says that on Thursday morning H. J. BARNES, a notorious horse-thief, was found hanging to a tree near that city. His body was riddled with bullets. From papers on his person, it is supposed he was originally from Newark, N. J.

Offices and Office-Seekers.

It seems that all the Republicans who think they ought to have places under the new Administration, have not yet succeeded in getting them. We infer that this is so, from the fact that offices continue to be made vacant by removals for the accommodation of new-comers, and also from the dismal wailings that go up from the bosom of the Republican General Committee, over the fact that the "claims" of their office-seekers are not properly appreciated. Our new Marshal, General BARLOW, was visited by a remarkably fierce outburst of wrath the other day because he persists in disregarding the demands of some members of the Committee for the appointment of favorites of their own to offices under his control; and his *removal by General Grant* was called for in very loud and very emphatic terms by the Committee on this account. We have not heard, as yet, that the President has complied with this demand and removed him; but, if he persists in his original purpose, to "have peace," he will be under the necessity of doing so very soon. We believe it is the only way he has yet discovered of *getting* "peace;" and it is not very consoling to reflect that even this way must give out before long. The places *will* all be filled some time or other, and unless he makes the Eight-hour law applicable to office-holding, and makes *eight hours* the average limit of office tenure, he will find it necessary to stop making new appointments at some time. It is reported that the fact that a man, originally appointed by President JOHNSON, has held office eighteen months, is deemed conclusive reason for removal; but in spite of this rule, some 80,000 Republicans still want places. What is to be done for them? If any are to be allowed to hold office more than eight hours, somebody must be disappointed.

Meantime we see that sundry Western Senators have "friends" for whom they insist places must be made here in New-York. Are we to infer from this that the Republican Party has become so much reduced in the City that it cannot furnish candidates enough to fill the offices? Are we obliged to import office-holders from Indiana, and Nevada and other Western regions? This is certainly rather a remarkable state of affairs,—one which we hope the Republican Committee will inquire into.

Mazzini and Italy.

Signor MAZZINI, writing from his exile in Switzerland, has published a kind of political manifesto in the form of a lengthy letter headed "To My Enemies." He has recently been forbidden by the Swiss Government to reside in any of the cantons bordering on Italy, and hence, apparently, though not avowedly, arises the burst of fierce and passionate declamation which he has addressed to the *Tribuna* of Lugano. He avows more absolutely than ever his belief in the necessity of republican institutions for the welfare, or even the existence of a United Italy, and he denounces more bitterly than ever the existing *régime*. While expressing his firm conviction that the establishment of a republic in Italy is but a question of a few years, to be brought about in the natural course of events, he more defiantly than ever avows his intention, and that of his party, to do all that lies in their power to overthrow the Italian Government, and to place the doctrines and principles of republicanism before the people. If the laws of Italy forbid them to organize publicly, they will organize in secret. If they are prohibited from openly advocating their views, they will do it by means of secret societies. If their demonstrations are repressed by force, they will continue to arm, so that when the day comes "when we call upon the people to choose between us and you, we may not weakly fall unarmed into the hands of your police, your carabineers, and such of your soldiers who still remain enslaved and deceived, and fail to unite with us in action." He repudiates assassination, and denies that "rebellion" is possible, save against the true sovereign—the people. Italy, he says, is Republican by tradition—the birth and growth of her natural life were Republican, as also her social institutions; her proudest records have been those of her republican days, and her greatest men have been Republicans. Monarchy and its concomitants have been implanted in Italy "as the period of her moral decay, under the auspices and armed protection of foreign invaders." And, though he regards the purely political situation one which can only result in the triumph of Republicanism, he intends to strive, with all the power and energy he possesses, in order to save the Italian people from the "gangrene of dishonor" from which they suffer during the existence of a Monarchy.

This is strong language, and if MAZZINI were still the political power which he once was, would be dangerous in the extreme to the peace of Europe. But at the present day it is little more than sound and fury. If the existing institutions of Italy are in reality alien to the genius of the Italian people, the fact will soon be made manifest without Mazzinian agitation. And whatever the faults and shortcomings of VICTOR EMMANUEL's Government, we fail to see that Signor MAZZINI and his friends hold out any reasonable prospect of establishing any alternative government that could at once develop the freedom of Italy, maintain her unity and preserve the friendship of her powerful neighbors. There are many things in the condition of Italy at the present moment which give cause for anxiety to her best friends, but we fear we cannot look to Signor MAZZINI for its permanent amelioration.

Has "McCracken" been Found?

We fear there is going to be another dispute on the question, "Who is MCCRACKEN?" that was agitated some two and a half years ago. On Thursday last we had a news item announcing the death of WM. R. MCCRACKEN, formerly of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*, "and who is believed to have been the writer of the SEWARD-MOTLEY letters." On glancing over the paragraph, we felt a satisfaction in the thought that now, at last, history would be able to establish the identity of the mysterious "MCCRACKEN" who became famous as the writer of a letter from Europe to President JOHNSON, regarding the personal misconduct and political heresy of some of our foreign representatives,—which letter brought about many memorable results, among the least of which was the peremptory resignation of Mr. MOTLEY from his post of Minister at Vienna, and the receipt of half a dozen defensive dispatches from as many Ministers and Consuls in different parts of Europe. Our satisfaction at the clearing up of the once much-disputed point was increased when we found in a contemporary a letter from a correspondent, who gave the history of this particular MCCRACKEN and the famous letter, and said that he himself (W. R. MCCRACKEN) had acknowledged the letter's authorship. The correspondent described his man as an adventurer of ill-repute, who had been loosely attached to several Western papers, and who, toward the close of the war, had drifted to Europe, where he attempted to live by his wits, and by writing letters to the State Department, abusing those of our officials abroad who snubbed him or refused to give him money. With all this evidence before us, we could not but feel gratified at the identification of the actual MCCRACKEN, who had brought about the great MOTLEY imbroglio, which had brought about a good deal of subsequent history.

But we fear that, after all, the controversy cannot be considered settled, and it looks as though there was an attempt to put on a dead man's back a burden which some living man is anxious to have shifted from his shoulders. On referring to our files to refresh our memory by a perusal of the MCCRACKEN letter itself, and the Congressional debates to which it gave rise, we find that the signature to the official copy of the letter which Secretary SEWARD sent to the Senate was not "*William R. McCracken*," but was, in fact, "*George W. McCracken*, of New-York." If this be not a "horse of another color," it is at least a man of another Christian name. No man whose name was "William R." could ever make such a mistake as to write himself "George W.;" and, though we could easily imagine a man who had the misfortune of coming from "Bloomington" saying that he hailed from "New-York," we cannot suppose the writer of this letter desiring to obscure his personality by assuming another man's prenomen. Moreover, as MCCRACKEN's object in writing the letter was to serve his personal interests by serving President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD, we may be sure that he was particular to write his name correctly in this instance, in order that he might be identified when the day of his reward arrived.

On these considerations, therefore, and on many others, we are unable to consider the "McCracken" question as settled, and we cannot yet conclude that the gentleman who has just died at Bloomington was the letter-writer who made the name more famous than it had ever been before.

As to the assertion that he himself had acknowledged that he was the man, we place no value on that. It is a common experience that, owing to some circumstance or other, persons imagine that they have written something, or said something, or done something, which they never wrote, or said, or did. They will positively assert its authorship, and there is every reason to think, in many cases, that they actually believe their assertions. Men have confessed to murders of which they were proved innocent after they had been hanged on their own confession. Men have acknowledged the perpetration of outrages which were proven never to have occurred. Have we not books the authorship of which is claimed by two, or three, or four different people? How many men and women have made affidavits that that they were the authors of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother?" And how many poets beside Mr. WATSON have alleged that they wrote "The Beautiful Snow?" The allegation that WILLIAM R. MCCRACKEN said he wrote the celebrated letter signed GEORGE W. MCCRACKEN, is not the slightest proof that he had anything whatever to do with the writing of it.

The letter, as we find by referring to it, was written from Paris in October, 1866, and informed President JOHNSON that nearly all the American Ministers and Consuls in Europe were bitter enemies and maligners of himself and Secretary SEWARD. It named half a dozen of them, and especially signalized Mr. MOTLEY, who was a "thorough flunkey," and had denounced the President as a deserter and Mr. SEWARD as hopelessly degraded. Secretary SEWARD at once demanded explanations from the inculpated parties, and among the first to reply was Mr. MOTLEY, who indignantly denied the charges and resigned his office. Then began the uproar about this accuser of our representatives, who had been recognized by the Secretary of State. Mr. SEWARD had simply described him as an "American citizen traveling in Europe," and we find that in the dispatches of the day he is spoken of as a "man of wealth, making a tour of pleasure through Europe." Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, demanded his name and an official copy of the letter; and a warm debate took place before the resolution making these demand was adopted. Mr. SUMNER wished to know whether this was a "spy" or "eavesdropper" who had dishonored his country, and said that he himself had got a letter of similar import from an "utterly obscure person;" but, on being questioned, he acknowledged that a person was not necessarily "obscure" because unknown to SUMNER. Finally, after some days, the resolution was adopted, but it was not till a week later that Mr. SEWARD sent to the Senate the documents which showed that the terrible letter which had done so much damage and raised such a rumpus was written by "GEO. W. MCCRACKEN." The results of the letter did not by any means close at that time, or in this way. They were felt in many ways till the close of Mr. JOHNSON's term; and, as regards MOTLEY, MCCRACKEN not only induced his resignation from Vienna, but may be said to have caused his appointment as Minister to England.

Is it not as desirable now as it ever was that the identity of "MCCRACKEN" should be definitely settled? And is it not too bad to impute to "WILLIAM R." a letter to which "GEORGE W." signed his name? Will not the real MCCRACKEN be manly enough to uncover himself, now that a helpless dead man has been victimized on his account?

The Tripartite Treaty.

What has become of the "triple league" between England, France and Spain, offensive and defensive, against the United States, which the London correspondent of the *Tribune* announced by Atlantic Cable some weeks ago? We have been waiting patiently ever since for further information about it, but in vain. Has the attempt to form such a league been abandoned; or is it still in progress under difficulties; or was it never made? We always knew that our neighbor's correspondent in London was a gentleman of extraordinary "enterprise," but we were not aware that it exhausted itself so completely in a single announcement. We expected to find the telegraphic declaration followed up, in due course of mail, by full particulars of the progress of the attempt, and the specific character of the arrangements which were to be concluded. But thus far we have been disappointed. The whole thing hangs fire.

We suspect this attempt at a tripartite coalition has never been seriously undertaken. The day has gone by when the three powers named could hope to form such a treaty, as against the United States. Their interests are by no means so identical as they used to be, and each of the three nations has special difficulties which demand its own attention at home. The Emperor of the French is a good deal more anxious to strengthen his government and perpetuate his dynasty in France, than to engage in a quarrel with the United States, for the benefit of either England or Spain. The Government of Spain has quite enough to engage its attention within its own jurisdiction, to allow it to devote either thought or strength to the affairs of other nations. She is much more likely to try to sell Cuba for money to pay her debts and reëstablish tranquillity in Spain, than to enter upon a war, with England and France as allies, for the preservation of a province that has ceased to be of value to her. And as for England, she has not the slightest thought of going to war with us, unless we force it upon her. The whole story lacks every element of probability, and the utter absence in recent advices of even the slightest allusion to it confirms the suspicion that the original rumor was a pure *canard*.

We are in no danger of a coalition of European powers against us, on account of any question that has yet arisen. The issues growing out of our civil war furnish the only elements of trouble with England, and no other European power is, in the slightest degree, interested in them. During that war, when the Spanish Government had been induced by the intrigues of NAPOLEON to take ground against us, and was on the eve of carrying those menaces into practical effect, the certainty that by so doing she would incite a dangerous insurrection at home,—a danger brought home to her by the plain language of her own leading Liberals and Republicans,—was sufficient to lead to a change of purpose; and now that those very men have effected a revolution in her own Government, and have themselves full control over it, there is certainly no increase of danger to us from that source. The question of peace or war depends entirely on ourselves. We can have either, as we choose; and in spite of General BUTLER and Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, who both openly declare their *desire* for war, we do not believe the people of this country share their predilections, or will forward their designs. Twenty years of peaceful domestic growth,—with the development of resources, the unity of national feeling and the consolidation of national strength, which they will certainly produce,—will give us more than ten years of the most successful war could possibly do, without any of its attendant drawbacks. Let us have peace!

A Useful Charity.

Mr. CORCORAN has been subjected to a good deal of denunciation, and to some more serious damage, for his sympathy with the South during the rebellion. But he has been doing "works meet for repentance" since the war closed, and since he has been permitted to return to Washington. His gift of his magnificent building on Pennsylvania-avenue, with a very large collection of valuable paintings, as an art gallery, to the City of Washington, was a worthy and generous donation. And he has now done a still more noble and beneficent act in establishing, at a cost of over $200,000, a Home in Washington for the widows of officers, clerks and other servants of the Government, who may be left in need of such charity. There is no course of life upon which an honest man can enter in this country, with a more absolute certainty of being reduced by it to absolute poverty and destitution, than that of *the service of the Government*. It is as sure to produce this result as drunkenness, profligacy or any of the more flagrant forms of vice. No matter what advantages of youth, health, strength or courage a man may have when he enters upon it, they are all sure to vanish. He cannot more than live on the poor pittance which is all the Government pays for his services, and if he is unfortunate enough to keep his office till age, failing health or sickness render him helpless, he is sure to be dismissed to make place for some healthier, and therefore hungrier applicant, and is turned adrift without resources and without friends. If he is fortunate enough to be turned out before he is too old, or too spiritless, to make for himself any other career, he may be able in time to provide for the wife and children who are dependent upon him, if he does not spend the rest of his life in whining over what he will regard as the greatest misfortune, but which a little energy would make the greatest piece of good luck, that could possibly befall him.

But there is no class of our population, and especially of the population of Washington, more certain to need charitable aid and relief than the widows and children of Government clerks and other officials. And no direction could possibly be given to a munificent charity more certain to meet a positive and imperative want, than that which Mr. CORCORAN has given to the charity he has just established at Washington. It is fortunate that the rebellion left him with the means to do so great a good. And it is doubly fortunate that, after the experiences he has gone through, the rebellion should have left him the inclination, as well as the means, to found so useful and so necessary a charity. The different departments of the Government serve very well as hospitals and poor-houses for its employes, while they live;—but when they die other sources of aid are needed by their widows and orphans.

Mr. Henderson and the British Burlesque System.

As a dramatic critic, supposed to be familiar with the popular maxims of the modern stage, Mr. GEORGE BUTLER should have remembered the mighty superiority of the pen, over the fist, in his contests with Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON. The personal assault committed by the former gentleman is much regretted by those best acquainted with the merits of the matter, not from any sympathy with the victim, but for the reason that it has given him a temporary advantage to which they believe he is by no means entitled. As we understand the matter, Mr. BUTLER's notion was that the interests of the drama in this City, and the necessities of theatrical dignity and decency required that Mr. HENDERSON should be dislodged from his present position of security and impunity with all possible speed; and he was not alone in that conviction; but although many agree with him as to the desired end, few can sanction the violent means he has seen fit to employ. In fact, the obnoxious manager is likely to be strengthened for the moment, rather than disturbed, by the impetuous critic's over-zealous action.

The effect of this affair, however, let it be what it may, will pass away in a few days. Mr. HENDERSON has brought his action for assault, and Mr. BUTLER will probably be fined in a satisfactory amount. The exact cost of chastising Mr. HENDERSON will thus be established, and that gentleman may, if he choose, carry out the enterprising idea of Mr. *Mark Meddle*, and do a thriving business by exposing himself to public thrashings so many times a day or week, at certain fixed rates. We have no authority for assuming that he intends to adopt any such course, and the chances are that he will not. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, he will abandon everything but the discreeter part of valor, and endeavor by all means in his power to screen himself from such consequences of exposure as would follow the continuance of the suits he has commenced. Whether he can even thus succeed in shunning the notoriety which, after all, has been brought about by his own actions, is a question which public curiosity alone can decide.

For one or two reasons we do not regret that attention has been actively called to the theatrical aggressions of this English manager, or agent. It seems that the views of those writers who foresaw at the outset the bad consequences of his visit here were pretty clear and correct. He brought a party of persons claiming to be actors and actresses from a country where theatrical salaries are low in proportion to the want of theatrical education and taste, and planted them in the midst of a community where, up to the present time, dramatic appreciation has been at least sufficient to enable the members of the profession to sustain themselves with some regard to moral decency and artistic independence. His novelty was successful, for reasons which we need not go into. Our managers, the most gregarious set in the world, were tickled with the idea of an entertainment whose attraction, though transient, was positive, and at once set themselves at work to get rid of their American companies, and to fill their stages with cheap foreign importations of the Henderson pattern. The result is that we have to-day but one, or two at most, theatres in New-York occupied even in part by American actors. Native talent is literally crowded out of the market. What is worse, it is rapidly disappearing altogether. Numbers of deserving players, seeing little hope in the future, are betaking themselves to other vocations, and in the course of a year or two, unless the popular taste can be restored to a healthier channel, our stage will be utterly barren; and then, when this mania for lascivious frivolity shall have passed, we shall be virtually without any theatre at all. England cannot supply the deficiency, since England has nothing to offer that will satisfy the former standard of this country. Mr. WALLACK may search the British dominions through and through, but he will never find a collection of artists competent to replace that which he has just dispersed, and which, it is painfully rumored, he has little intention of ever again relying upon. Already we have observed, even in some theatres which have until now striven to maintain a semblance of nationality, a mortifying decline in the quality of the general performances. We attribute this solely to the new and deplorable system of management which invites cheap foreign worthlessness to take the place of rejected native merit. A sudden diversion of popular taste appears to be the only remedy for the evil, and if that can be accomplished by some sudden shock, such as would inevitably follow a public disclosure of the inner vices and degradations of the Henderson rabble, the sooner it comes, the better.

Our Carriages for City Travel.

We are glad to hear that the effort to introduce Hansom cabs into the City, is making good progress. Subscriptions to the stock of the Company are coming in with reasonable rapidity, and in spite of very many and formidable obstacles which it has been forced to encounter, the attempt seems quite certain to succeed. The multiplication of City railroads in the City, and the very bad character of the rails which the companies have been allowed to put down, have rendered a large portion of our streets almost impassable with any degree of safety for four-wheeled carriages. Instead of laying broad, flat rails, over which carriages can pass without serious obstruction, the companies have laid down narrow rails, with a high flange on each side, into the gutter of which the wheel of a carriage sinks, and from which it is very difficult to extricate it without breaking. A four-wheeled carriage is peculiarly unmanageable under such circumstances, and the danger of breaking some portion of the vehicle is very much increased. A two-wheeled carriage runs much less risk, and can be run over these tracks with much greater ease. The Hansom cabs will, on this account as well as others, be far better adapted to rapid transit in our streets than any others; and their use will probably lead to a more general use of two-wheeled carriages of all sorts than has been common of late years. What are known as English tax carts, we observe, are becoming much more common in our streets than they have been: and we are inclined to think that, before many years, the use of the lumbering four-wheeled hacks, drawn by two horses, will be wholly unknown for purposes of business or convenience in our City. The Hansom Cab Company have based their operations on a very moderate and apparently safe calculation of probable profits.

MINOR TOPICS.

"Carrying water on both shoulders" is a difficult undertaking; even the most experienced writers sometimes fail in the effort to accomplish the feat in a heated argument. A notable failure is that of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which accuses the Republican Party of the State of a wish to obstruct voting in this City and Brooklyn by the passage of the law requiring all voters to register their names. But writing a sentence or two afterward to show that the large vote polled here was not out of proportion to the population, it destroys the first argument by stating the fact that the registry list is always larger than the vote by several thousand. *Ergo*, the Registry law is not an obstruction; the fact is, it simply deters those who have illegally registered from illegally voting also.

One day last week LOUISA GORDON, *alias* Elizabeth Gordon, but better known as "Little Lou," a professional and confessed pickpocket, was committed by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for trial at the General Sessions, in default of $2,000 bail, she having been detected in the act of picking a lady's pocket in Broadway. On Saturday the accused was arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the Special Sessions, and on conviction was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months. Will District-Attorney GARVIN condescend to explain how the venue of "Little Lou's" case was changed? Perhaps Counsellor HOWE knows who are Lou's friends at Court, who so readily enabled his client to escape the State Prison.

We are delighted to hear that Superintendent KENNEDY is after the Police Surgeons. Numerous late incidents and examinations have shown very conclusively that their duties are much neglected by the medical officers of the Police force. There are enough of the staff to perform thoroughly all the duties of the medical examination of injured prisoners, and there is no excuse for them if they do not perform them. There is some dissatisfaction with Mr. KENNEDY's late ambulance order, and some good arguments have been advanced against it, but give it a trial, and if it is not practical then abandon it. We suppose the order about the surgeons will create some dissatisfaction among the surgeons themselves; but the public will sustain Mr. KENNEDY in all efforts to perfect the Police system of the Metropolis.

There is danger that the Census makers at Washington are going to arrange for a political report rather than for a plain, useful, comprehensible and accurate exposition of our numbers, resources, manufactures, institutions, &c., such as we need. It is proposed to arrange on the next census report a new basis of representation, and there are fears entertained that the returns will be manipulated in an unwarrantable manner. Besides there is still greater danger that the new hands who are arranging the tabular forms for the work will make them too complicated, and produce confusion rather than clearness.

The Indianapolis *Journal* does not dispute the accuracy of the statements recently made through our columns by an Indiana lawyer, to the effect that the Divorce laws of that State were not altered at the last session of the Legislature, but remain to the present day quite as "liberal" as they have been. But the *Journal* argues that even under the present state of things, "it is no easier to get a divorce in Indiana than in New-York," and that "it is as difficult to get a divorce in Indiana, in any of the older counties, as in any other State." In other times, and in other parts of Indiana, there were corrupt "rings" between Judges and attorneys for securing fraudulent divorces on short notice; but that system is now "believed to be pretty generally" (rather dubious language, that!) broken up; and Indiana Judges, feeling deeply the disgrace arising from the corrupt conduct of some of their number, are anxious to wipe it out. We have no doubt of their feeling in the matter, and perhaps it will produce its results; but still, would not misconduct and corruption in this direction have been more effectually repressed if the Legislature had adopted the alterations in the Divorce laws which were pressed upon it?

It was not wholly a farce,—VON BEUST's summary abolition of the Austrian Concordat with Rome. The Pope, at the time the abrogation of the edict was announced,—a year ago,—wrote a very threatening letter to FRANCIS JOSEPH, abusing him roundly for his faithlessness. The Emperor replied that he had either to sign the order abolishing the Concordat or his abdication of the throne, and he preferred to do the former. What will His Holiness do now that the stern Prime Minister has actually imprisoned a priest for attacking the law nullifying the Concordat, refusing even the old-time privilege of confinement in a monastery?

Vice-President COLFAX is not precise nor just in his use of quotations. In his letter in regard to rumors of trouble between him and General GRANT he says: "There has not been, nor is there now, the shadow of a shade of such unfriendliness on either part"—all of which, by the way, we are glad to know. But there is a quotation embraced in the sentence, which he not only fails to give the indefinite credit of inverted commas for, but which is quoted incorrectly. The extravagant and classical SOPHOCLES wrote it, "There is not the dream of a shadow of a shade," &c., &c.

The President was, no doubt, right, when he told Senator WADE that his high office was a hard place to get along in. To avoid being cornered in the White House by those "moving upon his works," he used strategy and met them in the middle of a crowded room, with a cigar. But he cannot escape his fate. He has been cornered in a quadrille at Mrs. PORTER's ball, and he probably thought *that* cornering a good deal worse than the other—seeing that he was not where he could command but where he was commanded. He is at last out of that Annapolis "frying-pan," (87 in the shade;) but the Boston Jubilee is at hand—in the sense of that dreadful old proverb; and probably nothing but a trip over the Nevada ridges will succeed in bringing him to his customary cool temperature again.

The talk of having the advantage of our *unfriends*, attacking them, giving them the worst of it, and so forth, is, after all, unprofitable and not very sensible. Better try how we may get along with our neighbors; and that in fact is the idea of our Chamber of Commerce, with General WALBRIDGE in the chair, going in for reciprocal trade with Canada, freedom of the St. Lawrence and the shore fisheries. It is by an arrangement of this sort that we shall yet have all the advantages of "annexation"—a formula not at all necessary for the well-being of the people of both sides on this ample ground of North America. Our best American policy is peace and good will to the men of the Dominion, who, on their part, can never really regard the "States" as a foreign country.

A Philadelphia orator on "Decoration Day" urged all who heard him, as they tread the grass-grown mounds that cover the remains of our dead heroes, to lift their eyes to heaven and say with the poet, that

"They died for you and I."

We have no objection to their saying this, if they choose, but would suggest the propriety of their using a little better grammar to express the sentiment. It will cost no more, and will sound a little better.

The Havrety Case in Texas—The Prisoner Released on Bail.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 3.

Mr. DANIEL HAVRETY, whose iron cage incarceration we have so often spoken of, arrived from Corpus Christi this morning. He informs us that after waiting an order from Washington on the subject of his imprisonment, but which was either not received at Austin, or not remitted thence to Corpus Christi, he offered to give bail, but every effort was made by the Davis and McClane faction to prevent the Sheriff from taking it, until the evident oppression in the matter caused the interposition of the Commander of the Post, Captain T. K. M. SMITH, Twenty-sixth Infantry, who examined into the sufficiency of the sureties, and then directed the Sheriff to receive them. Mr. HAVRETY speaks in the highest terms of the fairness and urbanity of Captain SMITH, and of the other officers composing the garrison of Corpus Christi, Captain MCCAFFERTY and Lieutenants GROSVENER and MOBERLY, Fourth Cavalry, and Lieutenant SMITH, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Post Adjutant. They are true soldiers, perform their duty, and see that those whom they are sent to regulate do theirs.

The Ohio Marriage Law—Curious Predicament of a Young Lady.

From the Columbus Journal, June 5.

The inconsistency of the law relating to marriages, passed by the last Legislature, was illustrated yesterday. The law provides that no young lady under 21 years of age shall marry without the consent of her parents or guardian. Yesterday among the candidates for matrimony brought to the notice of the Probate Court by application for a license, was a young lady 20 years of age. Both father and mother were dead. She was over 18 years of age, and therefore had no guardian, and the Court could appoint none, because under the laws of the State she was her own mistress. Still the law of last Winter says she can't marry. What is to be done in such a case?

The Suspension of the Coal Miners.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, June 4.

The latest news from Hyde Park indicates that the suspension of mining is to be no temporary or short-lived affair. The men have fairly locked horns with the Companies on the question of basis, and the struggle is now one of endurance. The companies have in the most positive terms refused to agree to any basis—the men now unanimously pledge themselves to stay out until a basis is fixed. There is no chance here for compromise. One side or the other must squarely back down. Neither one will do so without a protracted struggle. Heretofore the companies have proved the strongest in trials of endurance. It remains to be seen whether the miners' organization will prove itself stronger and more successful than ever before. All other branches of industry and of trade here must languish until the trial of strength is over.

THE GREAT WEST.

Up the Mississippi River—The Commercial Convention—First Tea Overland—The Chinese Question—Things Worth Seeing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER ILLINOIS, ILLINOIS RIVER, ILL., Sunday, May 23, 1869.

I take advantage of a temporary relief from the *empressement* of St. Louis hospitality to pen some jottings overpassed in my last. My present destination is the village of Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, where I go to visit relatives. It is reached from here by taking passage on the steamers of the St. Louis and Peoria Packet Company, which ply up and down the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and going to Frederick, whence the distance is nine miles to Rushville.

We embarked on the steamer *Illinois*, belonging to the above-mentioned line, yesterday afternoon. She was advertised to sail at 4 o'clock P. M., but an hour later gangs of Irishmen and Africans were still hurrying on board the miscellaneous freight she was to carry on her present trip, and it was a good deal after 5 o'clock before she cast off and headed up the Mississippi. The *Illinois* is one of the queer-shaped stern-wheelers so common on the Western rivers, and as little as possible like the splendid floating palaces that grace your Eastern waters. Notwithstanding the handsomely-framed certificate of the official inspectors as to her perfection in all mechanical arrangements—which certificate greeted my eye—a glance at her exposed machinery was calculated to make a timid man a little nervous. These boats must, however, be safer than they appear, for I learn that on none of the half-a-dozen vessels of this line has there been an accident of consequence for time out of mind.

Twenty miles above St. Louis, the Missouri unites its turbid waters with the Mississippi, and from the point of junction down, the stream, agitated by the steamers' wheels looks like a yeasty mass of dirty soap-suds. Certainly nothing could be more unpoetical; yet, I was glad I saw it in the evening and at night and in the early dawn; for then even it was beautiful. I think sunset must be the one universal idealizer—that which lifts our gross earth nearest to heaven. As the sun sank, blood-red, in the West, it threw a great broad bar of optical splendors clear athwart the stream, glorifying its muddy waters with unimaginable hues of green and opal and gold. Later, the moonlight touched the scene with its wondrous witchery, making the woods that skirt the margins of the Mississippi mellow and tender, and softening the murk of its flow with the sheen of countless stars. And again this morn, when haughty day began to "fill his blue urn with fire," there was a similar scene of transfiguration; so that I am sure if I lived on the Mississippi I should refuse to look upon it during the day, when it is revolting, and reserve all my confidence for the sweet season of morn and night.

It was 8 o'clock when we passed the *embouchure* of the Missouri—"the great yellow river of the Massorites," as an early explorer named it two hundred years ago. The current is tolerably swift, so that our vessel hugged the shore pretty closely. The banks of the Mississippi are almost *à fleur d'eau*, and are frequently overflowed. Here and there, at some distance back from the river, the ground swells into elevations of one or two hundred feet, and both margins are wooded almost the whole way up. As we ascended the stream, the State of Missouri was on our left hand; on our right was Illinois. At about 11 o'clock at night our steamer rounded into the Illinois River, which empties into the Mississippi forty-five miles above St. Louis.

Habits and customs, rules and regulations are very free and easy aboard these river steamers. I noticed, for instance, that the deck-hands, almost all of them negroes, kept flocking up to the bar and calling for drinks with entire freedom and wondrous frequency. I inquired of the bartender if he gave them all they asked for; he replied that he did. "Did they not get drunk and disorderly?" "Yes, sometimes," he replied, "but when they get very bad we put them off on the bank of the river." It was amusing to hear the fellows call for choice *recherché* drinks. "Scotch ale," said one. "Madeira wine," demanded another. What they actually *got* I need not tell you. When they asked whisky or gin, they invariably heaped the tumbler to the brim. The nature of the stuff you can perhaps imagine; but I fancy your acute "fusel-oil Commissioner" would find a novel field for examination here. I learn that most of the poor wretches spend all they make on these indescribably abominable poisons. Some day when one of these steamers takes fire and a great catastrophe results from the carelessness of one of these drunken hands, perhaps somebody here may be induced to look into the matter a little.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

This Sunday morning, when we awoke, we found ourselves in the Illinois River. The day was balmy and enchanting, and formed a delightful and most grateful contrast with the March air we have had in these latitudes for the past week. The Illinois will not, perhaps, deserve to figure in poetry as a very lovely or picturesque stream, for at this season of the year it is muddy like all these waters; but it is a fine, serviceable river, one of the numerous tributaries of the most wonderful water-highway of the world. It drains the rich State of Illinois, and floats an immense amount of commerce. Every now and then, as we passed up stream, we encountered steamers pushing before them great files of boats and covered arks filled with all manner of produce and manufactures; at other times long lines of lumber-laden canal-boats which had come from Chicago. As an example of the amount of produce carried on this river I may mention that the clerk of our steamer, the *Illinois*, tells me that this vessel has shipped this season from a single little landing-place, at which we just stopped a few minutes ago, 200,000 bags of wheat! As we sail up stream the great wheat country of Illinois lies to our left, and the corn country to our right. During the passage I have talked freely with farmers from various parts of this State regarding the agricultural prospects; and all agree that the crops are very promising. Of wheat there promises to be an exceedingly abundant yield; while corn, though later in planting than last year, bids very well indeed. I learn that there was a good deal more Fall wheat planted hereabouts last year than in former years, and what we see of it is quite flattering.

At the village of Pekin, a little distance back, there came on board General McCook, in whom I greeted an old army acquaintance. McCook has been Collector of Revenue of the Eighth District of this State; but he tells me that he has just forwarded to Washington his resignation. He does not express himself very cheerfully as to the collection of the revenue under the new *régime*. He was asked to remove subordinates whom he regarded as indispensable to the efficient performance of his duties, and was badgered by the politicians; and for these and other reasons he has tendered his resignation, and is now awaiting its acceptance by the Department. McCook is a brother of the famous fighting McCooks of Ohio—of Robert, who was murdered in Tennessee; of Alex, now commanding the frontier of the Rio Grande, and of Dan, that splendid young soldier, killed in one of the battles on Sherman's march. He is a daring, adventurous spirit, and would probably be more at home fighting Indians than ferreting out the details of revenue frauds.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

I think I made mention in my last letter of the departure of a delegation from St. Louis to the Commercial Convention at New-Orleans, which is to meet to-morrow. The dominant, indeed the all-absorbing subject of interest at this Convention—interesting alike to St. Louis, to New-Orleans, and to the whole vast valley of the Mississippi, (which in our future geographical subdivisions of the American Continent we ought to name the *Great Centre* in place of the "Great West")—is the "grain movement." It would be difficult for you to conceive the amount of excitement that pervades the entire people of this valley regarding this expected shift of the line of commercial exchanges from the interior to the seaboard. The St. Louis folks are now engaged, publicly and privately, in leaping, dancing, yelling and performing all manner of Indian saltations over the body of their detested rival and foe, Chicago, which they deem to be spent and prostrate at their feet, now that some cargoes of grain have found their way down the Mississippi to New-Orleans and thence to Europe and to New-York.

As a cool outside observer, not yet seized with the species of rabies that is turning the heads of the most steady and sedate of the men of the Mound City, I can, perhaps, hardly be expected not to see rather the ludicrous side of this newest sensation; but I really cannot doubt that great things will grow out of the movement now initiated. At any rate, the farmers of the Mississippi Valley are becoming convinced that, with prices reduced to the present figures, they must seek a cheaper channel and a better market than that by the railroads and canals to the seaboard; and these they believe they will find in the St. Louis route. Accordingly, the movement of the people of St. Louis is meeting the energetic coöperation of the merchants and grain shippers of Dubuque, Lansing, Winona, St. Paul and the various points on the Upper Mississippi, and the effort that St. Louis is making to cheapen transportation is bringing the people of the Northwest into active sympathy with the enterprising spirit that is animating her citizens.

FIRST TEA OVERLAND.

Would it be a thing too utterly trivial, too far below the "dignity of history," for me to tell that I drank a cup of tea the other day, the herbal ingredient of which was from the first invoice of teas received from the East *via* the Pacific Railroad? The shipment was from Canton to San Francisco, thirty days, and from San Francisco to St. Louis, ten days! Wonderful, is it not? It stirred many fancies, the sipping that decoction of the fragrant plant. It brought up the vision of the "Flowery Land" of Cathay—that ancient seat of a strange crystalized civilization, so lately sealed against all the outside "barbarous" nations, now entering upon new destinies, new international and commercial relations with the world, and especially with our own country, since the completion of our grand trans-continental railroad. Girls sometimes affect to read their fortunes in the leaves and stalks which float upon a cup of tea; and so to my mind's eye there was at the bottom of that cup the vague outlines of a horoscope of the future, big with untold possibilities, when the union now begun between America and the "gorgeous East" shall attain its full development and fruition.

In this connection I ought to state that even already, in another aspect, the "Chinese question" is one that forces itself on the attention of the speculative mind; and this not alone as it affects the Pacific coast, which hitherto it has been deemed chiefly to concern, but the whole country. No longer ago than the day before yesterday there passed through St. Louis three gentlemen from Mississippi, on their way to San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing back with them a supply of Coolie laborers. As the problem stands, it is this: On the one continent a powerful, aggressive, practical race, fired with vast ambitions, believing it to be their mission to uptear mountains and disembowel the earth, and greatly craving muscle to operate withal; and, on the other continent, now close at hand, a limitless supply of cheap labor, a vast hive of two or three hundred millions of people, whence may be drawn indefinite numbers of docile, laborious, thrifty hands:—how long can this demand and this supply be kept from gravitating toward each other?—how long can these two be kept apart? For the time being, the cost of transport to the interior of the continent, may, perhaps, prove a barrier to the invasion of Cathay; but how long will this continue—and what far-reaching lines of speculation does this open up!

THINGS WORTH SEEING.

It is not very much in my way to do the ordinary tourist business of sight-seeing; but, for strangers in St. Louis, there is one spot that is really well worth a visit. I mean the delightful little miniature park known as "Shaw's Garden." It was given to the city by Mr. Shaw, a gentleman of English birth, but who has lived fifty years in St. Louis, where he has amassed a princely fortune. The park is not of great extent; but is altogether the most lovely bit of landscape gardening in the country, while, with its hot-houses and botanical collections, it affords an unrivaled opportunity for the study of plants. Mr. Shaw is himself a botanist of rare accomplishment. About two miles nearer to the city than Shaw's Garden is Lafayette Park, which, under the care of a Scotch gardener, is admirably kept. This park contains the lately-set-up brazen image of Benton by Miss Hosmer. It is not regarded by the critical as a very distinguished success. Miss Hosmer seems to be a favorite in St. Louis, (where, I believe, she studied anatomy,) and I noticed many of her works in the various city institutions. Of these the Mercantile Library is of interest, even to the casual visitor. It is under excellent management, contains some 30,000 volumes, and has attached a well-supplied reading-room and a commodious chess-room. One of the striking features of St. Louis used to be the "Big Mound," whence the city derives its appellation of the "Mound City;" but this is now lost to the antiquarian—the whole pile having been cut down and carted away this Spring in the process of opening new streets. The operations attending its demolition ought to have afforded an excellent opportunity for determining a variety of unsettled archæological problems as to the Mound; but on inquiry I found that this opportunity had been lost. One or two members of the Academy of Sciences did indeed resolve to devote themselves to standing guard over the removal of the pit for the purpose of gathering antiquities; but finally they were driven away by the incivility of the contractor who had the work in charge, and who failed to appreciate the purpose of these mousing Oldbucks. I understand that some marine shells and a few crania were, however, gathered together. My friend Dr. Davis, of New-York, the accomplished explorer of the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, concludes, if I remember rightly, that the "Big Mound" belonged to the class of Temple Mountains resembling the Teocallis of Mexico, and used for superstitious worship. And now that I am mentioning some of the notable things in St. Louis, I must not omit to speak of one institution not yet very far-famed, but which makes its influence most powerfully felt in the politics of the State. I mean the "Twentieth Century Club." You stare a little at the name, but that is it—the *Twentieth* Century. It owes its appellation to Carl Schurz, who, when the organization was formed, and it was proposed by a member to call it the "Nineteenth Century Club," objected thereto as a cycle behind the times and proposed the "Twentieth Century"—a stroke of wit that was at once and unanimously adopted amid Homeric laughter and applause. I have spoken of the "Twentieth Century" as a club; yet it would perhaps be improper to dub it with a term that implies so much of organization; for this is a club *sans* laws or by-laws, rules or regulations; it is simply a knot of gentlemen who meet once a week, (commonly of a Saturday evening,) and dine together; yet at these *noctes* are often decided, and that without any formal discussion or understanding, the weightiest matters of politics, and somehow or other its members do manage to get themselves into very prominent places, and if they unite in any special wish, there seems to be every likelihood that they can make that wish a reality. Perhaps the dear, curious public would like to have the names of the members of this *bund*; but I do not propose to send along the roll just at present.

As I write, our steamer blows its shrill whistle, announcing our arrival at Frederick, whence I take such conveyance as may be to Rushville. On my return to St. Louis in two or three days, I shall try to discuss weightier matters than these fag-ends of observation and gossip. W. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL CONCERTS.

The preparations for the concerts in honor of the memory of Mr. Charles C. B. Seymour are now completed, and the double entertainment will take place next Saturday afternoon and evening, at Steinway Hall. A more remarkable array of musical attraction than that promised by the Committee has never been united in this country, and we feel assured that for no other purpose could so great a number of distinguished names have been brought together. The services rendered by Mr. Seymour to every worthy interest of art, and the generous ardor with which the best efforts of his life were directed to the encouragement and the advancement of individual artists, are deeply felt by the musical community, almost every member of which has testified a sincere desire to participate in this demonstration of friendly respect. So unanimous an expression of sympathy and esteem is as rare as it is gratifying. It affords the most honorable proof of the bright integrity of Mr. Seymour's career, and of the delicate and considerate courtesy with which the difficult duties of his position were always fulfilled. Few writers have been able to satisfy, as he did, the strictest requirements of their critical vocation without at times wounding the sensibilities of those who were necessarily subjected to their judgment. A juster and a kinder man never existed, and it is the warm and universal recognition of this fact that has inspired the general anxiety to share in the last musical performances with which his name can ever be associated. A list of the principal artists who are to appear on the occasion will be found in an advertisement in another column.

Mr. Seymour's claims upon the profession of which he was so firm a friend, have thus been recognized by its members themselves. Of his claims upon the public it is not so easy to speak, although we believe them to be far more direct and strong than those of many on whose behalf such appeals are made. For nearly twenty years he was one of the chief guides and instructors of musical taste in this City, and it may be said, without exaggeration, that greater good resulted from his efforts in this direction than from those of any other individual writer we have had among us. He commenced his labors at a period when the artistic judgment of the community was all astray, and he sought by the simplest and most judicious means at his command to bring it to a high and dignified standard. Seldom attempting—at least in his earlier years—to establish positive theories by those methods of critical discussion, which, however effective with connoisseurs, produce little impression upon the general mind, he endeavored rather to gradually inspire a purer sentiment and a more accurate understanding, by skillful popular application of the fine laws of culture and refinement, which no person could more agreeably illustrate than he. The peculiar graces of his style, his quick imagination, his lively humor, his vivid power of narration, were admirably suited to this work. Many a reader who has fancied himself captivated only by the literary charm of his articles has, perhaps unconsciously to himself, become possessed of a host of sound principles and wholesome artistic truths which the brilliant diction carried with it, and which otherwise might never have reached him. In this pleasant way, as efficacious as it was unpretending, Mr. Seymour contributed year after year to the gradual and sure improvement of popular tastes, and among those who hold such services in grateful recollection, the hope is universal that they will receive next Saturday the reward of that public appreciation which, in the nature of things, could not be bestowed upon their author while living.

BENEFIT OF MLLE. DESCLAUZAS.

Mlle. Desclauzas, a talented and industrious *artiste*, whose fitness for higher efforts than have been exacted of her during the opera bouffe season she has unfortunately had no opportunity to assert, is to benefit by the representation at the Theatre Français this evening. Two acts of "Chilpéric" will be given, and the gendarmes' duet from "Geneviève" will be sung in costume by Mme. Rose-Bell and the *bénéficiaire*.

Dramatic.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. POPE.

A dramatic and musical entertainment for the benefit of Mr. W. H. Pope, favorably known as an actor and an elocutionist, will be given at Steinway Hall to-night. Mr. Pope will be assisted by Misses E. V. and Jennie Proudfoot, and by Messrs. W. R. Johnstone, C. Anderson and A. Rituner.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Wade has gone home.

General J. B. Magruder lectured on "Mexico, Maximilian and Carlotta" in Cincinnati on Friday night.

Ex-Governor Harriman, of New-Hampshire, will to-day enter upon his duties as Naval Officer of Boston.

Some of the English papers ask who may be General Watts de Peyster, to whom their distinguished writer, Lieutenant-General Cust, has just dedicated his last work. General de Peyster is an American gentleman who has devoted many years to military studies, which have elicited high praise from the most competent authorities in this country and abroad. For his work on the Thirty Years' War he was honored with three medals and an autograph letter by the King of Sweden. He was the author of a valuable report on military organization with special reference to the militia of this State; and most of his suggestions were adopted within a few years after the publication of the work.

POLITICAL.

The New-York Republican Committee.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 5.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond has resigned his position as Chairman of what is known as "The Twenty-third street Committee," the Conservative wing of the Republican organization in New-York City. In doing so, he says that he accepted the place only with a hope that he should be able to bring about a union of all the Republicans in the metropolis, upon some fraternal basis. Having become satisfied that this cannot be done, he now retires.

While we differ from Mr. Raymond in many of his views upon public policy, and believe that a vast majority of the Republican Party does likewise, we cannot fail to recognize the integrity of his purpose in this matter. He no doubt earnestly desired to have the controversies that have divided and weakened New-York Republicans brought to an end, and agreement made for common and effective action against a common enemy. Differing as the "Radicals" and "Conservatives" do only upon non-essentials, and agreeing on the great leading principles of action, there is no good reason why they might not "agree to disagree" in minor particulars, while laboring with equal fidelity for the same general results. The effects of coöperation of this sort upon the Grant and Griswold platform last Fall, most strikingly demonstrated how the Republican vote in the metropolis could be increased by such measures.

The difficulty lies in the obstinate resolution of a few self-willed and ungenerous men who have secured control of the "Republican General Committee," to make it a "close corporation," excluding from it all who will not follow in their train and serve their purposes. These persons do not want union and harmony. They prefer to any such result, that the Republican vote be kept down at its present insignificant ratio. Now, they are supreme dictators. They make nominations for office. They pack and control caucuses. They dispense State and local Commission patronage. They figure in arrogant style at our State Conventions. They spend their Winters in Albany, manipulating the Legislature. They assume to be, *par excellence*, the party, and insist that its entire machinery, throughout the State, shall be run for the promotion of their designs. They do not want this responsibility or honor divided. So that they can lead the front and control the offices, it is a matter of secondary consequence to them how many Republican ballots are got into the boxes. If they can only induce the Legislature to keep up Commissions and persistently interfere in municipal affairs for their benefit, and can get the lion's share of patronage at Washington, they at least are "all right;" their highest aspirations are satisfied. A more selfish impulse than governs them, or one likely to inflict greater damage upon the party which is held responsible for their short-coming, could not well be conceived.

This, and this only, is the obstacle to a union which Mr. Raymond deliberately pronounces impossible. Evidently, the Twenty-third-street organization and its adherents have been willing to meet questions of controversy in a fair spirit, and submit to reasonable measures of adjustment; to such measures as might be pronounced wise by impartial Republicans from the country. But the magnates of the General Committee are determined to keep their doors shut and themselves in power. They have managed to surround the case with such difficulties as necessarily to cause the failure of every attempt at reconciliation.

The Republicans of the State at large are heartily tired of these divisions. They are disgusted with having the party run for the benefit of a bigoted and obstinate faction. At the Syracuse Convention last year, a movement was made in the direction of union. The State Committee has once been charged with the duty of bringing about this result, if possible. At the next Convention it will be well to order a more thorough investigation, with a view to deciding how far the personal ambitions of certain men have operated in preventing harmony.

Senator Brownlow on Tennessee Politics.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 27, 1869.

Having a desire to know the feeling of our late Governor, and promoter of the Republican Party in Tennessee, on the present situation in our State, we called at his residence and had an interview with him. We found the Governor rather unwell, his throat trouble being somewhat aggravated, and his general appearance not quite as strong as in February, when we saw him last. He was sitting up when we entered, and, though a little paler than usual, there was no lack of vigor in his mind, and the bright, piercing eye, and firm, determined expression of countenance gave token of the continued triumph of mind over matter. His preference is strongly in favor of Governor Senter, whom he considers the best man to lead the Republican Party at the present time. This opinion he holds without considering or thinking of any personal or asserted obligation under which he may be to either Senter or Stokes—the two aspiring candidates. So far as personal obligation, which Stokes claims, should induce Brownlow to support him, the Governor replies that he was unanimously nominated by the State Convention two years ago, when the Convention was well aware he was physically unable to make the canvass himself. He says he never invited Mr. Stokes nor any other man to make the canvass for him, and that in taking the field they were merely fulfilling their duty to the party and bringing themselves before the people. In fine, if no speech had been made in his behalf, the Governor claims his majority would have been between 30,000 and 40,000.

In answer to a remark regarding the disbandment of the State militia, Mr. Brownlow expressed the fear that if the militia were all mustered out the Kuklux would be on the war path before the middle of July.

The stand taken by Governor Brownlow, in favor of Mr. Senter for Governor, will have a very great influence, for the name of the Parson is still held in great veneration by the loyal masses.

Political Items.

Senator Morton was serenaded by some colored men in Indianapolis, Ind., one night last week, and in responding said he was convinced that the colored people would vote at the next general election in that State.

Robert Ridgway has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Fifth District of Virginia, and says he will at once take the stump, "in the earnest and fervent hope that his native Commonwealth may be saved from the plundering and contaminating clutches of the pestilent carpet-bag faction, who are seeking to despoil and degrade our people, and involve them in hopeless anarchy and ruin."

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, independent candidate for Governor of Texas, is making an extended canvass of the State.

Attorney-General West, of Ohio, has given an opinion that the visible admixture law passed by the last Legislature of that State, does not in any manner affect the right of citizens of preponderating Caucasian blood to vote; that it changes the penalties for illegal voting, but does not change the suffrage qualification.

A Kentucky Democrat, who met Governor Scott of South Carolina in Cincinnati, says he was so much impressed with his fine appearance and pleasant manners that he wondered how he could find the amount of pure brass necessary to fit him for the position of carpet-bag Governor. Being a Kentucky Democrat, not a Yankee, he bluntly asked the question. He received as a reply: "Well, I have no doubt that from your stand-point I must appear in a most unenviable light—very much like a scoundrel, in fact. But this is my side of the story: I was taken to South Carolina against my will, having been captured during the war. I liked the State, and at the close of the war I invested largely in real estate and settled among the Corolinians. I did not desire the position of Governor, and was induced to take it only by the earnest entreaty of many of the native citizens, who merely preferred me to other carpet-baggers. I am now a *bona fide* citizen of the State, and am here to advance her interests by securing, if possible, another railroad connection with the North and West."

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, is to be held in Montpelier on Thursday, the 17th inst.

Colonel W. C. Sherrod has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Alabama. Conventions have been called in every other District of the State, and in a few weeks the contest will be fully inaugurated.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* believes that the Democrats will elect their candidates for Congress in the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of Alabama, and that with proper exertions they will probably succeed in two others.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has pardoned Michael York and Coleman L. Duncan, who were convicted of refusing, as judges of election, to receive the vote of one Joshua P. Davis, at the November election, 1868, in Clark County, Ill., and sentenced to twenty minutes' confinement in the county jail, and each pay a fine of $500, which fine the Governor also remitted. The parties were indicted and convicted by a Democratic court and jury.

Ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia, has written a letter advising support of the Walker ticket and the election of a good Legislature. He has also offered his services to the Central Committee as a canvasser.

Scandal in Maine.—We understand that the loyal and moral City of Lewiston is greatly scandalized by the alleged fall from grace of one of its most noted clergymen. The report as it reaches us is to the effect that the clergyman has been quite intimate with one of his flock, a widow lady of high social position; that the clerical gentleman has been in the habit of riding out with the lady; that suspicious persons finally watched their movements and detected the pair *flagrante delicto*; that a tremendous commotion in religious and social circles resulted; that star-chamber church meetings have been held; that the clergyman denies the "soft impeachment."—*Portland (Me.) Argus, June 3.*

OBITUARY.

Justus Adelberg, Ph. D., M. E.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., at his residence in Hoboken, died a man who, during the dozen years of his life in America, made for himself a widely-known and respected name. Justus Adelberg was born in Hesse Cassel, and after the usual thorough classical education of young Germans of the higher class, followed the scientific bent of his mind, which was bold, fertile and original, and pursued the practical and theoretical study of chemistry, metallurgy and the cognate departments of natural philosophy, at the University of Marburg, under the celebrated Bunsen, of whom he was a favorite and highly prized pupil. At the early age of 22 he was placed in charge of the great governmental chemical manufactory at Hanover. But here he remained only a few years, for, being a thorough and fearless liberal, his adventurous spirit had led him, during his University course, to take active part in the revolutionary agitations of 1848, and seeing his name published by the Prussian Government as one of the proscribed, he quietly left his Hanoverian position and made his way to England. Here his fine mind, high scientific acquirements and polished manner, brought him into intimate relation with men like Murchison, Muspratt and many shining lights of science and scientific manufacture; he having especial success among the directors of the great smelting and metallurgical establishments, who found his practical knowledge and readiness of resource very advantageous to them in economizing and perfecting their processes.

After five years of brilliant success in England, living and spending with a free hand, the still young and impulsive scientist started for America in search of such further knowledge and adventure as might be found. He arrived here in 1854, about thirty years of age, and first busied himself in visiting our manufacturing centres. But soon two things occurred to fix his fate in this country. He married, and he became deeply interested in the development of our mineral resources. From that time he has been an ardent American in feeling and ambition, though essentially German as well. He has been widely known to all circles interested in mines and mining of all descriptions. His travels and investigations have ranged from California to New-England, from the Canadas to the Carolinas. His firm, of Adelberg & Raymond, have been highly esteemed for the ability and conscientiousness of their reports on mining properties. His partner, Mr. R. W. Raymond, is at present on his annual tour of inspection as United States Mining Commissioner through the Western States and Territories. Dr. Adelberg has died a victim of his devotion to science. Having inhaled the fumes of mercury in his laboratory, he has for nine years been battling against constant pain and the continuous attacks of disease. The elasticity of his spirit and the lasting vigor and vitality of his physique have been the wonder of his friends not only, but of all the physicians and surgeons who have examined his strange case. He has finally been relieved from the long fight, and has gone to his rest. A noble-spirited man, a thorough scholar, a vigorous and original thinker, a true friend, husband and father, Justus Adelberg will be long remembered by all who have had the good fortune to meet with him in the course of his brief, but brilliant and efficient career. His funeral takes place to-day at his late residence, No. 253 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken.

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The Shaw Book Case—Decision by Judge Leavitt.

In the United States District Court in Cincinnati, on Friday morning, Judge Leavitt rendered a decision in regard to the disposition of the five cases of American copyright books found among the seventy-eight cases recently seized and forfeited to the Government in that city. In pronouncing his decision Judge Leavitt said:

"It seems to the Court clear that under the operation of the laws of the United States all books imported at a fraudulent undervaluation, including foreign reprints of American copyright works, are subject to forfeiture; and after a judicial judgment establishing the fraud, the forfeiture has relation back to the time when the fraud was committed. And it results that the title of the United States to the books thus forfeited is perfect from the moment the fraud is perpetrated. But the question is whether the title thus vested in the United States is not superseded by the clause in the sixth section of the Copyright act, declaring "that copyright books wrongfully imported to the injury of the owners, shall be absolutely forfeited to them." The statute makes no distinction between copyrighted books imported in fraud of the revenue law and such as are not obnoxious to its penalty. The provision is broad and unqualified, "that they shall be forfeited to their owners." And I cannot concur with counsel that to make the forfeiture complete and effective there must be a judicial proceeding to enforce the forfeiture. The fair construction of the clause referred to is, that upon proof to a Collector of the Customs that the person claiming them is the owner of the copyright books, and has not consented to their importation, it is the duty of that officer, on payment of the ad valorem duty imposed, at once to deliver possession to such owner. It clearly was not the intention of the act of 1831, designed, as it evidently is, to guard the rights of American copyright owners against foreign competition and foreign piracies, to require them to institute judicial proceedings in every case of importations, and establish their rights by a judicial decree, before they could obtain possession of the books, which the law declares to be their property, at the moment of the importation. Such a requirement would be oppressive, and would practically, in many cases, defeat the object of the statute. No copyright owner could afford to take upon himself the expense and annoyance of a judicial proceeding to establish his claim, unless the importation was large; nor is it supposable that Congress intended to impose such a burden on such owner.

The views thus indicated, in the judgment of the Court, are sustained by what may be supposed to have been the intention of Congress in providing for the positive and unconditional forfeiture to owners of the copyrights of foreign reprints imported into this country without the consent of the owners. There is, unfortunately, no international copyright law regulating the rights of authors and publishers, and guarding against piracies. There is neither in Great Britain or the United States any law prohibiting the publication and sale of copyright books published in either country. Free trade in authorship seems to be the settled policy of both. While it may be true that American publishers and copyright owners are not, in the main, the greatest sufferers from this policy, the Congress of the United States, in its legislation, has clearly intended, as far as practicable, to protect them against foreign competition and literary piracies. And with this laudable intent, the provision referred to, for the forfeiture of books brought into this country in violation of their rights, has been enacted. It is not supposable that Congress intended in any case, by the rigid enforcement of its Revenue laws, to defeat rights secured to them by this provision of law. Yet this would be the effect of enforcing the doctrine that because the United States have a decree of forfeiture against these books for a fraud, in which these copyright owners had no participation, and are in no way responsible, they should be divested of their rights of property. To avoid such a result, it seems to the Court more consonant with reason and justice to hold that the Copyright act of 1831 has, in effect and by a fair construction, waived any right on the part of the Government to enforce the decree of forfeiture against these books.

But it is proper to add that, in the view of the Court, the books are not exempted from the payment of the *ad valorem* duty imposed by law. This duty must be paid by the copyright owners before the delivery of the books to them.

I may also add that in the decision of this question, probably not clear of doubt, I have not had such a sense of responsibility as under other circumstances I should have felt. Its decision does not affect practically either the interests of the United States or of the claimants. It is, in effect, only a question whether the books shall be delivered to the claimants under the authority of the Court or that of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the conclusion of the Court had been against its right to order the books to be delivered to the claimants, there is no reason to doubt that the head of the Treasury Department would have made such an order, on presentation of the facts to him. But I can see no legal necessity for remitting these claimants to that remedy."

A Singular Outrage in Atlanta.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 4.

The Atlanta papers of yesterday have but very little to say with regard to the row in that place on Tuesday night, and the subsequent action taken by General Terry, the Commandant of this Department. From a gentleman who arrived here from Atlanta yesterday we get further interesting particulars. It seems that E. B. Pond, the proprietor of the National Hotel, General Terry and Governor R. B. Bullock were seated in front of the hotel at about 9 o'clock conversing together, when Gaines Chisolm, a well-known sporting man of Atlanta, approached the party, followed by five or six of his friends. In his hand Chisolm carried a bucket, partly concealed behind him, which was filled with a very offensive compound. When within a few feet of Pond, Chisolm halted and asked Pond "What was trumps?" Pond, not seeing the fatal bucket, made some reply, upon which the "sport" exclaimed, "Well its my play now," and emptied the contents of the bucket on Pond's head, deluging him from head to foot, and also splashing a liberal supply of the offensive material on the persons of the Commandant of the Department and the Governor of the State of Georgia. As the astonished and besmirched officials started from their seats, scarcely knowing what to think of the unexpected shower-bath, one of Chisolm's friends fired a pistol in the ground in order to draw a crowd and make the joke public property. On hearing the firing a large crowd of course collected around the spot and the sporting men vanished, not, however, until Chisolm went to a stranger, who happened to be sitting near the dignitaries at the time of the shower, and had come in for a sprinkling himself, and begged his pardon for the unintentional insult. No apology was made to either Bullock or Terry. Terry, either frightened or acting under the advice of Bullock, which is more probable, on the instant ordered out the military and put guards around the hotel. On Wednesday, our informant states that troops were marching all over the city, the guards still retained at the hotel, and a company of infantry under arms in the railroad depot. No arrest had been made up to yesterday morning.

William R. McCracken—The Author of the Motley-Seward Letter.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir: A brief paragraph under the head of "Personal Intelligence," in the *Sun* of this morning, announces the death of William R. McCracken, at Bloomington, Illinois, and expresses a belief that he was the author of the letter from Europe which led to the resignation of Minister Motley.

The writer is familiar with Mr. McCracken's history, having first met and made his acquaintance in Lima, Peru, some fifteen years ago. At that time Mr. McCracken was engaged in the publication of a newspaper, printed in English, called the *Foreign News*. He soon became obnoxious to the Peruvian authorities, and the American Minister, J. Randolph Clay, as well, and was compelled to surrender the publication of his paper to other hands.

Before going to Peru, McCracken had been employed as editor of the Sacramento *Union*, in California, and was elected Treasurer of Sacramento County. His sudden departure from California was doubtless influenced by the discovery of a deficit of many thousands of dollars in his accounts.

After his retirement from the *Foreign News*, McCracken lingered about Lima and Callao for a month or two, and was finally imprisoned on a charge of burglary. The penalty for this offence would have been ten years in the chain-gang at the Chincha Islands; but Mac succeeded in escaping from prison one night, breaking his leg in the attempt. He was carefully secreted for several weeks by his American friends, and with their assistance made his way to the interior, and finally out of the country.

Three or four years later he turned up at Bloomington, Ill., where he became connected with the *Pantagraph* as local editor. Soon after, he married the daughter of a wealthy and respectable gentleman of that city, and was assisted in the establishment of a new paper. Of an irascible temper, he soon quarreled with his wife's relatives, and was summarily banished from their roof.

During the war Mac obtained a position in the Quartermaster's Office at St. Louis, but was soon discharged. Wandering about from point to point, he became destitute and desperate, levying contributions in the way of loans from old friends wherever he could excite their sympathies by pitiful recitals of his domestic grievances. The writer met him at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, in 1864, gave him money, and advised him to enlist. This Mac promised to do, and started for the recruiting station in City Hall Park for that purpose.

But changing his base, Mac, in some unaccountable manner, succeeded in getting to Europe, where his chief business seemed to be borrowing money from American officials at the different capitals. A refusal to come down furnished a pretext for a scorching letter to some American journal, and in two or three cases letters were addressed to Mr. Seward.

Wm. R. McCracken was the author of the famous Seward-Motley letter, and the whole secret of his complaint lay in the fact that he had been snubbed by our Minister at Vienna. Mac acknowledged this to me on his return from Europe; but his squalid poverty, his enfeebled health, and his general physical and mental dilapidation excited my pity, and I promised not to expose him. The papers were at that time full of inquiry about the authorship of the Motley letter. "Who is McCracken?" headed leading editorials in every newspaper in the land, but the identity of the author remained a secret.

As a part of the stirring political history of the past few years, these facts may not prove uninteresting to the public. EDWARD BLISS.

No. 439 Broome-street, New-York, June 4, 1869.

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Heimstreet's Hair Coloring.

This celebrated preparation is better than any other HAIR RESTORATIVE, and may be had of all druggists at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or large bottles for $1.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, at United States Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New-York.

Trade Mark. Sterling. for Silver. for Electro-Plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE, and NICKEL SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

To the Policy Holders in "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York:"

At a meeting of the Policy Holders of the above Company, held in this City on the 4th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to make the following statement, and to solicit your earnest coöperation:

The great majority of Policy Holders in this Company have heretofore given no attention to the selection of Trustees, and have taken no part in their election. Many are even ignorant that they possess the right to vote. As a consequence of such neglect or ignorance, a method of selecting Trustees has been suffered to obtain in that Company which is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. Proxies in large numbers—many from persons whose remote residence renders any attention to or acquaintance with the affairs of the Company impossible—have been gathered into the hands of the officers of the Company, through the Company's agents, whose appointment and tenure of office are by the pleasure of said officers.

Thus, while the Trustees are nominally elected by the members, (Policy Holders,) they are, in fact, chosen by the officers, who use their proxies to elect, or to defeat, whom they please.

Can Trustees so chosen possess the independence of action which is absolutely necessary in the management of such a trust? Dare we permit the whole power and control of this vast and rapidly-increasing interest to be thus concentrated in the hands of the officers? Can we have any assurance that such a power will not be abused? And is it not certain, sooner or later, to impair the integrity and fidelity with which their duty should be performed?

We do not deny the right of every Policy Holder to give his proxy to whom he pleases; but we do insist that there is neither justice nor propriety in the practice now pursued by the officers, and by which they usurp the power intended to be held and exercised by the Policy Holders, and by which that power may be abused.

It is therefore earnestly desired that all who agree with us shall participate in the election to be held this day at the office of the Company, No. 144 Broadway, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

There are thirty-six Trustees, nine of whom are elected each year. Every holder of a policy of $1,000 (one thousand dollars) and over, is entitled to a vote. At the meeting above named, the following persons were nominated for Trustees, and for whom we respectfully request your suffrage:

POLICY HOLDERS' TICKET for Trustees of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York."

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
EDWARD ROWE,
ISAAC F. MARTIN,
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN,
WILLIAM BLANCHARD,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD.

Tickets will be found at the place of election.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH, No. 60 Bowery,
THOS. J. HAND,
E. PAYSON KNAPP, } Committee.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Every Lady and Gentleman Should Use THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE LOOKING-GLASS REFLECTOR.
To be obtained at principal furniture stores, or from CHAS. J. HARTMANN, Agent, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 24.

DuBarry's Delicious Revalenta Arabica [illegible] cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and all bilious, liver and stomach diseases. 70,000 cures, of which copies gratis. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $16. DUBARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; BROWN, 50 Broadway, and all grocers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,
$15 to $25.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 394 and 395 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BIRDSALL—BAKER.—On Thursday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, George N. Birdsall to Emily D., daughter of David Baker, all of Brooklyn.

ELY—ALDRICH.—On Thursday, June 3, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, Mr. Augustin B. Ely to Miss Elizabeth Aldrich, daughter of M. H. and the late James Aldrich, both of this City.

FARRELL—GIBBONS.—At the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, College grounds, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 3, 1869, by Rev. James McMahon, assisted by Rev. Father McQuaid, S. J., John H. Farrell, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Mary V. Gibbons, daughter of the late John Gibbons, of New-York City.

DRUMMOND—FINLAY.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, David H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., to Nena Van Rensselaer Finlay, daughter of Norman M. Finlay, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALSTYNE.—On Thursday morning, June 3, John Alstyne, in the 68th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—On Sunday morning, June 6, 1869, George E. Byrne, in the 53d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONVERSE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, June 5, 1869, Henry M., second son of Wm. P. Converse, aged 25 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Newkirk-place, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.

CLARK.—On Thursday, June 3, Edward S. Clark, in the 58th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 30 Clinton-place, on Monday, June 7, at 10 o'clock.

FABBRICOTTI.—At Spezzia, Italy, on Friday, June 4, Otto Fabbricotti, of New-York City.

GILLESPIE.—On Thursday, June 3, Jas. Stuart Gillespie, in the 42d year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

HASBROUCK.—At St. Remy, on Friday, June 4, Julia Frances Ludlum, wife of A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, in the 74th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Dutch Church in Kingston.

HUCKEL.—On Saturday afternoon, June 5, Isabel Newton, daughter of Rev. Wm. Huckel, in the 18th year of her age.
The remains will be taken from the residence of her uncle, Harry Messenger, Esq., No. 42 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12½ P. M., and the funeral services held at St. Ann's Church, Morris-sania, on the same day at 3½ o'clock.

KISSAM.—On Friday, June 4, of consumption, Samuel W. Kissam, in the 25th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Hyatt, No. 134 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 4 P. M. on Sunday. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle Monday morning for interment.

MANLEY.—On Saturday morning, June 5, General Robert F. Manley, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 215 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MELVILLE.—On Friday, June 4, after a short but painful illness, Edgar Mortimer, second son of Henry B. Melville.
Funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) June 7, the 22d anniversary of his birth, from his father's residence, No. 131 Amity-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are earnestly invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 6, Miss Mary A. Moon, daughter of the late John Moon.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 130 Washington-st.

ROCKEFELLER.—On Friday, June 4, Elizabeth, wife of Riker Rockefeller, Esq., aged 53 years, 9 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their late residence, No. 18 Varick-st.
☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ROSENQUEST.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday morning, June 5, Ernest, son of John H. and Hattie Rosenquest, aged 6½ years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents on Monday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 10:45 A. M., and returns at 5 P. M.

SELLECK.—On Saturday, June 5, at 8½ o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, Frances Amelia, youngest daughter of Wm. W. and Susan M. Selleck, aged 15 years, 6 months and 5 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 400 Pearl-st., without further notice, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

VAN BLARCOM.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, June 5, Henry Van Blarcom, M. D., in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the First Reformed Protestant Church in Main-st., Paterson, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $475 to $650.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
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THE NEW-YORK DENTAL INSTITUTE.—Our great business facilities enable us to furnish sets of teeth on GOLD, PLATINA and RUBBER at about half the usual prices. Superior Gold and Platina fillings. Gas administered daily without extra charge. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 11 East 23d-st. The Largest, Cheapest and Best Dental Establishment in the City.

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WORDS OF CHEER FOR YOUNG Men who, having fallen victims to SOCIAL EVILS, desire a better MANHOOD. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BILLS AND NOTES COLLECTED.—Best City reference. GEO. I. TURNER, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—THE FULL SCORE OF ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE. The last work of the Great Master. Price, in paper covers, $1 50; boards, $2; cloth, $2 50.
Also, just out, the new Sabbath School book, entitled "GLAD TIDINGS," By L. O. Emerson and L. B. Starkweather, a book of sterling merit, which will be welcomed by all interested in Sabbath School music.
Price, 35 cents; boards, 30 cents, paper.
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"NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION," containing the music to be performed at the Peace Festival in Boston, 50 cents.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.
Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

A NEW HANDY VOLUME. POEMS OF RURAL LIFE. In common English. By WM. BARNES. With an Introduction. Being No. 6 in Roberts Brothers' Handy Volume Series. Price in green cloth, $1 25.
"These 'Rural Poems' do indeed smack of the soil and smell of honeysuckles and primroses. The volume is full of happy descriptions of nature, of sweet simple pictures of rustic life."—*Boston Transcript.*

A new volume by DORA GREENWELL. CARMINA CRUCIS. With characteristic illustrations. By DORA GREENWELL. One volume, 16mo, cloth, beveled and gilt. Price, $1 50.
Extract from the Dedication.
"I took," said Luther, "for the symbol of my theology, a seal on which I had engraved a cross, with a heart in the centre."

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston. Sold in New-York by OAKLEY, MASON & CO., FELT & DILLINGHAM, American News Company.

JUST PUBLISHED. A WONDERFUL BOOK. EXETER HALL. A Theological Romance. The most Startling and Interesting Work of the Day.
Every Christian, every spiritualist, every skeptic and every preacher, should read it. Every ruler and statesman, every teacher and reformer, and every woman in the land should have a copy of this extraordinary book. Astounding incidents and revelations for all. For sale by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, and retail dealers. Price 75c.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers [illegible] in English, German, French and Italian [illegible] HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Real Estate market, especially for country property, is again showing considerable activity. During the great Boulevard excitement, when speculators were running west-side lots up to almost fabulous prices, many sore heads and timid ones predicted a speedy collapse. When the demand commenced to fall off, they took credit to themselves for great shrewdness, and boldly announced the closing of the market as near at hand. The frequenters of the Exchange slowly imbibed the same ideas, and for a time, not a few well-informed and really sensible men felt quite discouraged. The tricks and charms resorted to in the salesroom disgusted many, and the overcrowding of the sales books in many instances with very poor and undesirable lots frightened off others, and as a natural consequence the market became very flat, and for several weeks the number of actual sales was very small and unimportant. The public looked on the surface only and they were scared. They knew that bogus sales were daily being made, and that humbuggery was practiced in a dozen different ways; the uninitiated feared to enter into the contest, lest they should be swallowed up, and the few who "run the market" ruled only to ruin. During the season of depression, foreseeing what must happen, we, in this column, urged the parties most interested to take prompt and decisive action, and rid the Exchange of its many objectionable features, expel those who bid but would not buy, refuse to make a sale that was not genuine, and expose those who sought to introduce any unfair practices. To a disinterested but observant looker-on, it was evident that the excitement was fictitious and evanescent, and it was equally clear that, with its fall and the consequent exit of the mad spirits who for a time carried all things before them, the market after a brief rest would resume its ancient steadiness and respectability, and again be attended by earnest and responsible men. The real value of the land had not lowered in the least, and legitimate buyers were as plenty as ever; they were only temporarily displaced, and must in due time resume their places in the mart, and their interest in public sales. These predictions have all proved correct. The country sales, which commenced about the time the pall fell on City operations, were free from all the shams and clap-trap of the Exchange. They were open and honest. There was no bidding in, no running up, nor running down. Everything was fair and above board. The people saw what they were buying, and they purchased understandingly. The public at once appreciated these facts, and out-of-town sales speedily became immensely popular. They have now lasted several weeks, and have not fallen off in the least. At the last, made at Plainfield on Thursday, 3d inst, the crowd was as great, the bidding as prompt, and the prices as satisfactory as when the first was made, two miles from the same city, on the 20th of April last. They are, indeed, gaining rather than losing friends, and will probably continue until the middle or end of next month. The week just closed was considerably better than the previous one, and would have been much larger but for the rainy days during the middle of the week, which kept many from attending, and effectually dampened the ardor of those who were courageous enough to venture out. Standing out in the rain to buy lots is not to be thought of, and bidding in a barn is neither comfortable nor agreeable. One quite large sale at Avenel was for these reasons adjourned, and others were sadly interfered with.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$157,800
New-York unimproved property	87,000
Country improved property	29,050
Country unimproved property	57,731
Total for the week	$331,581

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$49,275
New-York unimproved property	29,400
New-York leased property	5,300
Brooklyn improved property	8,450
Brooklyn unimproved property	12,475
Country improved property	55,175
Total for the week ending May 29	$160,075
Total from June 1 to 5	$263,581
Total for month of January	2,398,731
Total for month of February	9,175,936
Total for month of March	14,067,214
Total for month of April	7,290,828
Total for month of May	1,670,680
Grand total	$34,836,970

This week will be a very busy one.

To-morrow, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. have their sale of the well-known and valuable "Kingsland Manor" property. It is suitable for subdivision into villa sites or city lots, and will attract the attention of capitalists who desire to invest in such property. It is but seven miles from New-York, one mile south of the Rutherford Station, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and only one hour's drive from the City. A railroad runs on one side of it, and on the other is the land of the Rutherford Park Association. The land is high, dry and healthy; the soil a rich, sandy loam, and the water pure, soft and cold.

The same day, Messrs. Johnson & Miller will sell on the premises, at 11 o'clock, the "Nostrand Farm" property, consisting of 380 full city lots, situated between Clarenceville and Jamaica, four miles from the Brooklyn city limits, and eight miles from New-York City Hall. The location is unexceptionable, near churches, schools and other improvements. The facilities for reaching the City are excellent. Four railroads, the South Side, Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica, and a horse railroad stop on and skirt the property. The time from New-York is forty-five minutes; commutation, $48. A new dummy, to run often to and from Jamaica with light trains, has been contracted for, and will be put on the South Side Railroad by July 1. The lots are finely situated, on level grades, free from rock and other objectionable features, and will be sold on terms so easy and accommodating, and at prices so low that all may secure homesteads of their own. The owners have directed that every lot put up shall be sold absolutely and without limit. An excellent lunch will be ready on the arrival of the train. Free tickets will be issued to all respectable persons, except boys. To attend the sale take the ferry-boat either at the foot of Roosevelt-street at 10 o'clock A. M., or at the foot of Grand-street same time, cross over to South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, and there take South Side Railroad to the property.

The same day, at Yonkers, N. Y., Messrs. Mallory & Blackwell will continue their sale of the Archer property, on Ashburton-avenue, within twelve minutes' walk of the cars and steamboat. The sale will begin promptly at 1:30 P. M., on the premises, on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from the Thirtieth-street depot. Every lot will be positively sold and without reserve. Maps and particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 35 Liberty-street.

The same day, at 12 o'clock Mr. J. Cole will sell, at Bay Ridge four elegant villas, new and in perfect order, with from six to twenty-eight lots of land to each, fronting on Second and Third avenues, surrounded by the most respectable neighborhood on Long Island. The property is accessible by City cars from the ferries every twelve minutes and by the ferry-boat Bay Ridge, which makes ten trips each day from Wall-street Ferry, New-York. Maps, circulars and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

On Wednesday Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. have an important and particularly attractive sale at Washington Park, on the Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale Station. The property is of a class seldom offered at auction, is in an established and excellent location, and presents many inducements. Extensive arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the guests, and special care will be taken that no boys nor objectionable characters attend. An excursion train will leave the Twenty-sixth-street depot at 10:15 A. M. on the day of sale. Free tickets, maps and circulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The same day Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. have a large sale at North Elizabeth, N. J. The property consists of 81 plots, each 50x150. Also, three new dwellings, Mansard roofs and thoroughly built by owner, situated three minutes' walk from station, 600 feet from a beautiful park, with fine views of Newark Bay, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements; Elizabeth is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and has a communication of 133 trains daily with this City. A special train will start from the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11:15 A. M. on the day of sale. Collation on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-street, or of Robert Davis, No. 209 Broadway.

On Thursday the same firm will continue the sale of property at Avenel, N. J., commenced on the 2d inst., but adjourned in consequence of the heavy rain. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and no bidding will be allowed on account of the owners. A train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 2 o'clock P. M., on the day of sale, returning promptly at 6:15. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, No. 197 Broadway, and No. 6 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-street.

At the Exchange two or three interesting sales will be made, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

Among the recent noticeable sales in Westchester County, is one of fifty-four acres, at White Plains, sold by H. A. Read, of No. 95 Liberty-street, to a New-York capitalist for $27,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56 and 60; New-st., Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 — 124.9x125.1x125, 1x150.10, ½ part	$80,000
Broadway, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56 and 60; New-st., Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 — 124.9x125.1x125, 1x150.10, ⅛ part	250,000
Broadway, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56 and 60; New-st., Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 — 124.9x125.1x125, 1x150.10	80,000
Clinton-st., s. s., 161.5½ ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
Willett-st., lot known as No. 307, 25x100	21,500
15th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x92	14,000
22d-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19.8x98.9	20,500
22d-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	10,000
22d-st., s. s., 152.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x98.9	7,300
24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x108.5	6,400
48th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24x75.3½	14,250
49th-st., s. s., 197.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x98.9	12,000
49th-st., n. s., 228.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.5x100.5	20,000
56th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x100.5	21,500
100th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.11	nom.
112th-st., n. s., 322.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.8x100.10	20,000
118th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	20,000
121st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	10,000
123th-st., n. s., lot known as No. 2, 25x98.6	nom.
128th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x½ block	6,000
130th-st., s. s., 343.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11	8,500
130th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 66x99.11	7,050
155th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 275x1 block x 50x½ block	32,500

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 185, 3 years, per year	$6,000
Bulkhead foot of Hubert-st., 10 years, per year	800
Division-st., No. 171 and 171½, 3 years, per year	800
Henry-st., No. 27, 3 years, per year	1,000
Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 53d-st., 3 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*

Broadway, s. w. s., near Gwinett-st., 22.7x65.11x22x80.8	$1,502
Broadway, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 50x100	600
Elliott-place, e. s., 407 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100	7,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 87.9 ft. n. of Varet-st., 19.6x100	2,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	650
Huntington-st., s. s., 291.2 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	4,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 36.8 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 18.4x83	4,500
Macon-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100, October, 1869	7,500
Macon-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100, June, 1869	7,500
Madison-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of Baltic-av., 21.3x82x21.4x80	100
Madison-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Baltic-av., 25x87	100
Myrtle-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 20x100	275
Noble-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 100x77.3x100x100.5	10,000
Pearsall and Bergen sts., n. e. cor., 24x100, May, 1869	5,000
Rossen-st., s. s., 412.5 ft. e. w. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100	1,500
Union-st., n. s., 325 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,500
Walworth-st., w. s., 42.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	10,050
Washington-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x90	600
North 3d-st., n. e. s., lot No. 1,688, Buncham's Asst. map, 25x85	2,700
Fulton and Miller avs., n. w. cor., 25x100	2,500
Hamilton-av., w. s., 374.11 ft. n. of Conover-st., 25x80.1	4,000
Lafayette and Marcy avs., s. w. corner, 100x200	12,500
Putnam-av. and Ormond-st., s. e. corner, 82.4x100, h. and l.	3,500
Ralph-av. and Quincy-st., s. w. corner, 100x100	4,500
Union-av., w. s., 350.5 ft. n. Van Cott-av., 20x100	10,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 43d-st., 50x100	3,500

Lease Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 56, 2½ years, per year	$1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.	
Concord-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Greenwood-av., 50x100	$200
Flushing.	
Howland-st., n. s., 371.8 ft. e. of Parsons-av., 59.4x174	$7,700
Jamaica.	
Jamaica and Hempstead plank road, s. s., adjoining Fuller's, 50x98	$400
Maspeth.	
Lot No. 1, Von Mater map, 25x100	$200
Lots Nos. 11 and 46, Maspeth map, 50x100	500
Newtown.	
St. Ronan's Well, 15 acres, Gooderson's estate	$22,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Bleecker-st., s. s., 171 ft. from High-st., 50x105	$9,500
Broome-st., e. s., 375 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 75x125	3,000
Ogden-st., e. s., 282 ft. n. of Parker-st., 100x100	13,000
Ogden-st., e. s., 182 ft. n. of Parker-st., 16x100	3,000
Walnut-st., s. s., 314 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x95	3,000
Orange.	
Langdon-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Tremont-av., 140x150	$625
Langdon-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 112x150	1,050
Langdon-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 30x150	300
Lincoln-av. and Clarendon-place, n. e. cor., 225x280	12,250
Beach-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Valley-st., 30x110	475
High-st., e. s., 911 ft. n. of Main-st., 50x200	3,000
East Orange.	
Dodd-Aoun road, n. s., indefinite, 15 79-100 acres	$17,500
Dodd-Aour road, n. s., indefinite, 57 ft. front	1,500
West Orange.	
Tulip-av., s. s., Lewellyn Park, 1 acre	$5,000
Woodside.	
Horse Car Railroad, w. s., indefinite locality, 41x150	$1,000
Jersey City.	
Coles-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 18x50	$2,300
Railroad-av., s. s., Boundtree Palma, 19.4x70	2,600
Lease Recorded.	
North 1st-st., s.s., 50 ft. w. of Grove-st., 10 years, per year	$120
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 31, 32, block No. 74, Coster estate	$800
Lot No. 32, block No. 74, Coster estate	400
Bergen.	
De Mott's property, near Hackensack River, 18 42-100 acres, ¼ share	$531
Hudson City.	
Madison-av., n. s., Thomas Marcon's property, 25x100	$2,500
Tonnelle-st., Thomas Marcon's property, 25x84.8	1,500
Tonnelle-av., lot No. 13, Harrington map, 25x70	3,500
Lots Nos. 58, 59, Collard's map, 50x100	1,000
Lots Nos. 2, 3, block No. 4, E. C. Bramhall map, 50x100	650
Lot No. 308, West Hoboken Land Association, 21x100	$2,850
North Bergen.	
Patterson plank road, n. s., lots Nos. 23, 24, C. Englebrecht's, 50x100	$275
Greenville.	
Henry-place, lot No. 25, block No. 4, W. Panie's premises, 25x100	$2,200
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 62, east of West-st., P. Quinn's premises, 25x100	$475
Bergen.	
Lot No. 15, block No. 14, map Clermont, 18.8x100, ½ share	$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST., ELEGANT house and lot, four stories, brown-stone, high-stoop; also, the adjoining lot, No. 22, upon which is a stable; possession will be given at once, and price will be very low. Terms one-half cash. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE of 62d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., at $7,500 each; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. Address S. W., Box No. 5,236 New-York Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—312 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn; also, 18 acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK.
Consisting of about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. Also, a large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS, ONE HOUR from City Hall; fare 12 cents; contains 8 rooms, and all conveniences; is new; price $5,000; terms easy. Apply to C. DELAFIELD, No. 71 Broadway.

PROSPECT PARK—FOR SALE, EIGHTEEN acres in one plot; a portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"KINGSLAND MANOR."

A TRACT OF ABOUT 19 ACRES

of this well-known property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
On TUESDAY, JUNE 8, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

A railroad runs on one side of it, and on the other is the land of the Rutherford Park Association.

No land in that part of Jersey is more suitable for subdivision into Villa Sites and City Lots.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION;
And with the beautiful
FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,
If desired.

The mansion is built of cut stone, 52 feet square, Mansard roof, and extension 38x20 feet; elegant cut stone porte cochere, with six arches, not surpassed anywhere; all City conveniences; three bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-basins, hot and cold water, gas, furnaces, &c.; an abundant supply of pure spring water, forced to a large tank in the house by hydraulic ram; all in perfect order throughout. Fine brick stable and carriage-house; stalls for six horses; cow-stable, chicken-house, &c.; pure spring water in the yard, natural flow; a magnificent glass grapery, 125 feet long, with the choicest quality of imported vines, in full bearing; a fine green-house, well stocked with choice plants, lemon and orange trees; a large garden of over two acres in extent; all kinds of fine fruit in abundance.

A never-failing brook running through the northern part of the land, with artificial lakes and fish-ponds.

A beautiful glen, handsomely shaded with majestic old forest trees.

The location is very desirable, being surrounded by Summer and Winter residences of gentlemen doing business in the City. There are over 22 acres of nice land; a fine pear orchard of more than 300 trees in full bearing; also, the finest of foreign and domestic flowering shrubs, ornamental and shade trees.

The mansion is situated on a beautiful lawn of over six acres in extent, and is one of the most desirable places for sale in its neighborhood.

This property is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, between Irvington and Tarrytown, 23 miles from this City, commanding land and water views of unsurpassed beauty.

The above description is accurate in every particular, but the place, to be fully appreciated, must be seen and examined.

It is offered at a price far below its value, and on very easy terms.

Any gentleman wishing a very desirable place, with full value for his money, should apply at once to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 5th-av., who has photographic views, maps, &c., with full particulars.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION AT THE Highlands, N.J., on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, commanding a magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Atlantic Ocean and New-York Bay, embracing extensive water front and the finest situation on the beautiful coast of New-Jersey. It is in immediate proximity to the Long Branch Railroad and the landing of the Shrewsbury and New-York steamboat. There are seven acres of land, with private residence; all or part of which will be sold. Address HIGHLAND, Box No. 135 Times Office.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N.J., situate on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Ocean and Long Branch Hotels, and convenient to steamboat landing and Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; house contains 20 rooms; plenty of shade; garden planted; ice-house, stables, &c. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, at Sing Sing, an elegant house and six acres on Croton-av., only three-quarters of a mile from station; house two stories, attic and basement; frame, filled in with brick, 45x35 feet, with an extension; contains over 20 rooms; in perfect order; large carriage-house and stable. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two very superior four-story, first-class brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet west of Madison-av.; house 20x55; price $40,000 each. Also, six on the north side of 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., 21x50, same as the above; price $35,000 each. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SABES, No. 122 West 54th-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, N. Y., country seat of late Wm. A. Freeborn; one hundred and nine acres; fine house, grapery, green-house and outbuildings. Ready for immediate occupation. Desirable as an elegant and finished place. For particulars apply to JAMES F. FREEBORN, Executor, No. 204 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE of 6 acres, at Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson; three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings; fine river and mountain views; possession June 15. Apply to T. GREEN PEARSON, Relief Insurance Co., No. 149 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 80 minutes from Hunter's Point ferries, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 22 rooms, large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, bathing house; abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the shore, furnished. Apply to Mrs. A. H. MICKLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER BROWN, No. 18 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, at the Narrows, Staten Island, in a situation unsurpassed for beauty; immediately on the water; commanding a view of Bay, City, &c.; well furnished, having extensive grounds, stables, &c. Rent for season or year moderate to a good tenant. For other particulars address Box No. 4,460 Post-Office.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 43 William-st.

TO LET—AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND County, a very desirable place, about 7 acres; fine orchards; house 10 rooms, in good order; good barn; situation very healthy; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HERRICK & WAKEMAN, No. 23 Water-st.

ASTORIA, L. I.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, on banks of East River, to rent, furnished, for the Summer; thirteen rooms; garden, &c. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, Wardell-st., on premises, or Morton's hardware store, No. 40 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; rent $1,400; also a three-story high-stoop in West 31st-st. Rent $1,200. R. H. HINE, No. 307 6th-av.

TO LET—AT CATSKILL, RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, N.Y., A HOUSE with nine rooms; half acre of ground, with a large amount of fruit. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Jay-st., New-York; or at Tarrytown of J. ARCHER VAN TASSEL.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 208 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 1 BEEKman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 35 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8, AT YONKERS,
the great CONTINUATION SALE of the ARCHER PROPERTY, on ASHBURTON-AV. Positive sale. Every lot will positively be sold and without reserve. The sale will begin promptly at 1½ P. M., on the premises, on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from 31st-st.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869,
At 11 o'clock, on the premises, "NOSTRAND FARM," between CLARENCEVILLE and VAN WYCK AVS., at the junction of South Side, Long Island and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads; no further from New-York City Hall than Harlem, and far more accessible.
380 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS.
All finely situated on level grades, free from rock and other objectionable features; on terms so easy and accommodating, and at prices so low that all may secure homesteads of their own.
There is probably no property in the vicinity of the City more advantageously situated than the "Nostrand Farm." Four different railroads stop opposite to and skirt its boundaries, affording constant communication with the metropolis at all hours of the day and night, with low rates of commutation. The property will bear inspection; none who attend the sale will be disappointed.
The following features will characterize this sale:
EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT LIMIT; ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sale will be expended in erecting a depot and improving the streets. A free lunch will be ready on the arrival of the train. Free tickets will be issued over the South Side Railroad to the ground.
HOW TO GO.—On the morning of the sale step on the ferry-boat either at the foot of Roosevelt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., or the foot of Grand-st. same time, cross over to South 8th-st., Williamsburg, and there take South Side Railroad to the property. Time from New-York, 45 minutes.
For maps and free tickets apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 1 P. M.,
Great sale at
NORTH ELIZABETH, N. J.,
of 81 plots, each
50x150 feet, equal to three city lots.
Also, three new dwellings, Mansard roofs and thoroughly built by owner, situated only three minutes' walk from station, 600 feet from a beautiful park, with fine views of Newark Bay, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements; Elizabeth is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, nearer the City Hall than 80th-st., with a communication of 133 trains daily. This is one of the most important lotted sales of the season, the property being unexceptionable in every particular. Special train from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11:15 A. M. on the day of sale. Collation on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of ROBERT DAVIS, No. 209 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
Continuation sale of 100 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one hour from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 1½ miles from Rahway. The heavy rain of the 2d inst. having made it necessary to adjourn the sale, it will, if the day prove fair, be continued on the 10th inst., when every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as no bidding will be allowed on account of the owners. These lots are situated on elevated ground, as high as the church steeple in Rahway, and command extensive views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. A train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M. on the day of sale.
For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, No. 197 Broadway, and No. 6 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
MONDAY, June 14, at 1 P. M., on the premises, important sale of 100 villa plots.
(By order of De Witt Clinton Jones, Esq.)
At New-Providence Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one hour from New-York and one mile from Summit. Those lots are situated in the most attractive region of New-Jersey, among fine improvements, and immediately at the station; the views are unsurpassed, embracing the lovely Passaic Valley, the Orange Mountains, and the vicinity of Summit. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, being within a short distance of several large towns.
There will also be offered a desirable
MODERN RESIDENCE, recently completed,
AND AN
ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE.
Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.
For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTCHESTER PARK
ON
HARLEM RAILROAD,
AT
SCARSDALE STATION.
VILLA SITES AND LOTS at Auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.
Excursion train from 26th-st. Depot at 10:15 A. M. FREE TICKETS, maps and circulars at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.
Tickets, also, at the 26th-st. Station.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Rutger Park Association Lots, N. J., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
About 400 Lots of Ground,
at RUTGER PARK, N. J., three miles from Newark, on the PASSAIC RIVER, directly west of the "KINGSLAND FARM," on the range of high ground, ONE MILE from RUTHERFORD PARK. This superb property abounds in fine views from both sides of the Passaic River, and among the mountain scenery of the lovely country on which it lies. It is situated between Belleville and North Belleville, on the west bank of the Passaic. The Newark and Paterson Railroad runs through the property. The trains commence running in June, from the Pavonia Ferry foot of Chambers-st., distance nine miles from New-York; time forty minutes. The land is of beautiful grade; each house can be supplied with water from the Passaic River, same as houses in New-York from the Croton. No part of the country is more beautiful or more healthy. The neighborhood is of the best character. Churches, excellent schools, &c.; streets all laid out by the day of sale. The lots are ranging from 25x100 to 200 feet each. The sale will be absolute. NO BIDDING WILL BE PERMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE ASSOCIATION. The title is old and perfect. Sixty per cent. will be left on mortgage for a term of years.
An excursion train will be provided to leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale. Refreshments will be furnished on the premises. Tickets will be issued by the auctioneers to respectable persons free of expense. No tickets given to boys. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF OGDENSBURG AND TOWNS OF CLIFTON, RIVERSDALE, PARISHVILLE AND ROSSIE, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, BELONGING TO GEORGE PARISH, ESQ., ABOUT GOING TO EUROPE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
OGDENSBURG—The late residence of George Parish, in the City of Ogdensburg, on State, Washington and Caroline sts., with several acres of pleasure grounds and extensive outbuildings.
CLIFTON—The northeast quarter of the town of Clifton, St. Lawrence County, 7,778 acres, heavily timbered, with rich magnetic iron ore beds and water power, three miles from Clifton Iron Works and railroad.
RIVERSDALE—The northwest quarter of the town of Riversdale, St. Lawrence County, 7,900 acres, with heavy timber and water power.
PARISHVILLE—In the town of Parishville, St. Lawrence County, an ore bed of rich magnetic iron; seven miles from railroad.
ROSSIE—In the town of Rossie, St. Lawrence County, the celebrated Coal Hill and Victoria Lead Mines, with the mineral reservations, which cover nearly all the lands of this town. Connected with these mines are 223 acres of land, on which, beside the old mines, are several openings on promising lead lodes, and at each of the above-named mines are substantial buildings for steam engine, dressing and smelting lead ores, with sixty-horse power steam-engine, pumps, crushers, and all the requisite tools and machinery for immediate working.
TERMS OF SALE.
For mining property, cash.
For residence, two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,
On TUESDAY, June 22,
a portion of the estate known as
HAMILTON PARK,
at New-Brighton, Staten Island. The location of this property is unsurpassed in beauty and convenience; it is within 771 feet of the Brighton Terrace, opposite the ferry landing; is but 35 minutes from Wall-st.; on high ground, commanding extensive views, and will be sold in villa plots, with all necessary restrictions. Several of the very fine houses on the property will also be offered for sale as above. To those desiring homes in the country, and yet within the immediate vicinity of their business pursuits, this sale will afford unusual advantages for investment, as a new impetus has been given to transactions in real estate on the island.
Pamphlets containing maps, descriptions, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ELIJAH BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE vs. SARAH ANN HAYNES et al.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate and being on the westerly side of the Third-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of property situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Thomas Thomas, and the estate of the late Robert Fuller, deceased, dated New-York, June, 1828," surveyed by D. Ewen, City Surveyor, by the number (28) bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the Third-avenue; southerly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; and westerly by the lot number [illegible] on said map; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-four feet eight inches, and in length on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, east, by the Third-avenue; north, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly, by a line parallel to Third-avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet southerly therefrom.—Dated New-York, April 12, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.
V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The above sale is adjourned till the 9th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

FOUR SPLENDID VILLAS AT BAY RIDGE.
TUESDAY, June 8.
At 12 o'clock, on the premises.
Bay Ridge, adjoining the splendid parks of Messrs. Townsend & Sykes.
Four elegant villas, new and in perfect order, with from six to twenty-eight lots of land to each, fronting on 2d and 3d avs., surrounded by the most respectable neighborhood on Long Island. This property must be seen to be appreciated and is accessible by City cars from the ferries every twelve minutes and by the ferry boat Bay Ridge, which makes ten trips each day from Wall-st. Ferry, New-York—only thirty minutes' sail from Wall-st., and not ten minutes' walk from the ferry to this property.
For maps and circulars with full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 9 and 10, at 7½ P. M., at the Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, will be sold by auction, without reserve, the entire collection of Modern Paintings belonging to Colonel James McKaye, of this City; also a number of Paintings, sold by order of executors, &c., &c., embracing choice and fine specimens by D. Huntington—Church—Kensett (three)—Whittredge (four) G. L. Brown—Cranch—Durand—J. M. Hart—Wm. Hart—Shattuck—Pope—Haseltine—R. W. Weir—J. B. Irving—Bispham—Moulinet—Diaz—Jules Noel—Ed. Frère—Thom—Couturier—Troyon—Hildebrandt—Hubner—De Beaumont—Hekking, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, the private library of Colonel James McKaye, of New-York, comprising a fine assortment of valuable French books in elegant bindings, many choice illustrated works; also, a few scarce books relating to America. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 100 coops fine Dorking, Brahma, Spanish, Leghorn, Poland and other varieties, single, pairs and trios; Rouen ducks, game fowls, &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Will be on view Tuesday.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 7, at 11 o'clock, in front of store, No. 174 Front-st.:
600 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, AT 10½, AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, special sale of carpets, &c., comprising about 250 lots of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CORNER CAMP AND SOUTH STS., NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, at public auction, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 11 A. M., the low-pressure side-wheel United States States transport steamer ELLA MORSE, as she now lays at the Government wharf, foot of Calliope-st., New-Orleans, La.
The steamer ELLA MORSE is well adapted for the coast or lake trade; is stanch, fast, and in perfect running order; beam engine and machinery in excellent condition, 188 tons measurement, 7½ feet draught when loaded, 124 feet length of deck, 21 feet breadth of beam, 7½ feet depth of hold, 6 feet stroke of engine, and 24 inches diameter of cylinder. Has two masts, one donkey engine, two quarter boats, two chains, two anchors, two hawsers, and all necessary small rigging and outfit.
An inventory of furniture, &c., to be sold with the steamer, can be seen upon application at this office, and the steamer can be examined at any time during the day by parties desiring to purchase.
Sealed proposals for the purchase of the steamer will be received until the date of the sale, to be opened at the time thereof, and if found satisfactory, will be accepted.
Terms, Cash in national currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General
Through Brevet Brigadier-General FRED. MYERS, Chief Quartermaster Department of Louisiana.
E. J. STRANG, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY of a large lot of silk-weaving machinery, ribbon looms, steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c., &c., on FRIDAY, June 11, 1869, at 11 A. M., at the factory, Nos. 386 and 388 10th-av., New-York, by A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.—Will be sold by order of John Sedgwick, assignee in bankruptcy of Thomas & Co., and of Daniel Watkins and John J. Thomas, the looms, engines, and machinery belonging to the estate of Thomas & Co., bankrupts, consisting of a large steam engine, with shafting, (500 feet,) pulleys and belting, turning lathe, large bellows, forge, boiler with appurtenances, work benches, vices, screw clamps, carpenter's and engineer's tools, 54 ribbon looms, loose silk machine, ribbon cutting, measuring and rolling machines, spool machines for bobbins, washing frames with creels and spools, spooling wheel and whisk, bobbin tanks, tape machine, cleaning machine and rolls, spool warps, reeds, 7,000 winding spools, shuttles, &c., &c. Also, office and store furniture, &c., being the complete outfit and furniture of a large silk manufactory.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.—For sale by auction, on June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at Lillie Safe and Iron Company's Office, No. 10 Park-place, New-York, about 510 acres of land in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 200 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of
S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent, No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

FURNITURE—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 282 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
I manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture,
IN SUITES OR SINGLE PIECES,
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, looking-glasses, self-rocking and all other styles of cradles and cribs. Furniture made to order, warranted and delivered free. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM H. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (58-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my31law6wM.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 244 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, NEAR 23D-ST.
TRUSTEES.

Alf. Moore	Stephen Wray	J. B. Smith
Nat. Ellis	N. Jarvis, Jr.	J. F. Seymour
W. W. Owens	Jas. Harris	J. R. Leaming, M.D.
Wm. Kemp	Geo. Devlin	R. Martin
J. H. Coleman	Wm. Jackson	J. Colwell
G. H. Delamater	W. Chapin, Jr.	S. A. Lewis
J. H. Choate	D. V. Freeman	G. Stevenson

OFFICERS.
ALFRED MOORE, President.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, First Vice-President.
WM. W. OWENS, Second Vice-President.
O. P. SMITH, Secretary.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000. Interest six per cent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.
Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869. SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,934 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 154 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.
The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending June 30th inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after July 15, 1869, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 21st of June inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st of July proximo.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, for the election of seven directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company on
MONDAY, JUNE 7, NEXT,
from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 21 to June 7, inclusive. (Per order.)
J. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.
Principal and interest guaranteed by
THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by
DREXEL WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable May and November, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK; MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.
Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated New-York, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual election for Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close June 4 at 3 P. M., and reopen June 9. JAMES P. LOWREY, Treasurer.
May 26, 1869.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.
Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 125 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON, JEROME BUCK, HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL BONDS WANTED.
The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central first and second mortgage bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee first and second mortgage bonds, by
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New-st.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 119 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1869.
The ANNUAL ELECTION for TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, JUNE 14. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.
And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and so much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, No. 122 South 2d-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to consider the propriety of selling part of the lands of said Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and other business important to the interests of the Company.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Dubuque, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. R. MASSEY, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 7, 1869.

MAY 28, 1869.
THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, due June 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
We are closing out the balance of these desirable bonds at 87½ and accrued interest in currency. A portion of the road is in successful operation, the iron for the balance has been purchased and shipped, 1,000 men are at work on the line, and the whole road will be completed in time for the Fall business. No better bond has ever been offered. We cheerfully recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

The National Trust COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	119¾	120
Coupon, 1881	121¾	122¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	119¾	120
5-20 Regis., 1862	116¾	117¼	10-40 Regist'd	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	121¾	122¼	10-40 Coupon	109¼	109½
5-20 Coupon, '64	117¼	117¾	Gold	138¼	138⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	118¼	118¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119¾	120			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
(BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,)
Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.
Negotiate Loans.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.
Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
These bonds are issued to the CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their
ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.
FOR SALE AT 75,
WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000
TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BRADAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAXATION,
ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-SECURED INVESTMENT,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY
TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad.
We regard these Bonds, at the price, the cheapest and best security on the market.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1869.
NINTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 7th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.
Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.
The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SOUTHERN COUNTY BONDS WANTED.
BONDS OF CLARK COUNTY, KY., BATH AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, KY., AND DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENN., will be bought by
W. S. FIELDING, No. 65 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale Bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE, Duchesne, SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA, WEDNESDAY, June 9
SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, June 16
CUBA, WEDNESDAY, June 23
CHINA, WEDNESDAY, June 30
RUSSIA, WEDNESDAY, July 7
JAVA, WEDNESDAY, July 14

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin, $130 | Second Cabin, $80
Cabin to Paris, $145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA, June 5 | EUROPA, June 26
BRITANNIA, June 12 | INDIA, July 3
COLUMBIA, June 19 | CAMBRIA, July 10
CALEDONIA, June 23 | DORIAN, July 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons, June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons, June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons, June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons, June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons, July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,200 tons, July 14, at 8 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, (Gold) $80.
STEERAGE, (Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TARIFA, June 10 | HECLA, June 19
PALMYRA, June 17 | SIBERIA, June 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin, $80 Gold.
Steerage, $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax), Tuesday, June 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax), Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK, June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN, July 7

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$90, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	25, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

LOUISIANA, Thomas, Saturday, June 12, at 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage
$225	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 11.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, June 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, June 24

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to E. T. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, Saturday, June 12
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, Saturday, June 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a Courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 233 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The SARAGOSSA will sail June 16.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	Saturdays only, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD. This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Leaving Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way, $1 00
Excursion tickets, 1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at pier No. 28 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported. E. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c. NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey. MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 1, 3:30 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.
Wed'sday, June 2, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 1, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, June 3, 10 A. M.	We'dsay, June 2, 1:20 P. M.
Friday, June 4, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 5, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, June 4, 3 P. M.
Monday, June 7, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 7, 6:15 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT—ACCOMMODATION FOR UP-TOWN PEOPLE.

The steamers of the Albany and Troy line, on and after MONDAY, June 7th inst., will land daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6½ in the evening, from pier foot of West 34th-st.

State rooms reserved on board of steamers, and at No. 365 West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 25 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, leave foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M.; connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain R. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 25 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3¼ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates. D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st. daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st. East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON. COMMANDER SIMMONS.

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and on returning SUNDAY night.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS. COMMANDER MILLER.

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 7 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 7 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.

On and after June 3, the SUNNYSIDE will run from Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY AFTERNOON. LEAVES		TO NEW-YORK EVERY MORNING. LEAVES	
Vestry-st.	4:00	Grassy Point	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Haverstraw	6:40
Irvington	5:30	Sing Sing	7:15
Tarrytown	5:45	Tarrytown	7:45
Sing Sing	6:15	Irvington	8:00
Haverstraw	6:45	Yonkers	8:30
ARRIVES AT		ARRIVES AT	
Grassy Point	7:00	New-York	9:30

Express Freight for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all Freight for Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE SPLENDID steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. Wilson, will commence the regular trips to Coney Island, on THURSDAY, June 10, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:30; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 (Morris-st.) North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE will occupy the route for a few days in place of the NORWALK.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, on and after June 7. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Harvey & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M. A. C. LEWIS.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & R. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

INSTRUCTION.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE. A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR BOYS. ESTABLISHED 1837. TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK. A few boarding scholars will be taken. INSPECTION SOLICITED. REV. E. GUILBERT, M. A., Principal. J. MADISON COLLINS, M. A., Associate.

THE LESPINASSE Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 813 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONcluding examination of the classes in Columbia College, and in the School of Mines, for the current academical year, will take place as follows:

In the College from Monday, June 7, to Friday, June 18, inclusive, commencing daily at 10 o'clock, exclusive of Saturday.

In the School of Mines from Thursday, June 3 to Friday, June 18, commencing daily at the same hour, exclusive of Saturday, June 12.

Examinations for admission to the College will be held on Friday, June 25, and on Friday, Oct. 1. For admission to the School of Mines, on Tuesday, June 29, and Thursday, Sept. 30.

The one hundred and fifteenth annual Commencement will be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, June 30, the exercises commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK DAY SCHOOL.—Two little girls taken to board and educate; terms, $80 per quarter; references. Mrs. LEVIE, No. 243 East 60th-st.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPing, &c.—Dolbear's Academy, No. 699 Broadway, will be open day and evening all Summer. Pupils now secure private lessons without extra charge.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTNEY, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 24. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 6 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO INSTRUCT four children in French and German and the piano. Address Post Office Box No. 1,288 New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 63 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONdon are offered at No. 32 Granville-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss A. ELLIS.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts. Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with the best of board; ample closets; best of reference required.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONdon are offered at No. 34 York-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss M. ELLIS.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, without board.

NO. 168 127TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., SOUTH side.—A parlor and bedroom to let together or separate, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let; rent moderate. Apply at the house, to Mrs. JOHN RODMAN, 535 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with board, to permanent or transient boarders; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 28 West 19th-st.

NO. 157 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; one unfurnished room.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen without meals, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—PLEASant suites of rooms, with table d'hote, or without board.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—A PLEASANT, well-furnished room in a private family to let, without board, to a gentleman.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman at No. 242 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 1 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A widow lady, in a farmer's family, near a depot on the New-Haven Railroad; terms $5 per week; if agreeable will remain from five to six months. Address, with full particulars, FARM HOUSE, Box No. 127 Times Office, for one week.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE NOW open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN, NEW-YORK

Will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake; boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Harlem trains will run direct to Lebanon Springs without change of cars or baggage. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

SHERIDAN HOUSE, EAST CHATHAM, N. Y.—Is situated on the Boston and Albany Railroad; climate and scenery beautiful. Those who wish a cool and comfortable place to spend the Summer will do well to secure rooms at once; livery in connection with house; splendid drives to Kinderhook Lake, Quincy Shakers, Lebanon Springs, Lenox, &c. Apply to or address J. H. HULBERT, East Chatham, N. Y. References: Welcome R. Beebe, No. 74 Wall-st., C. C. Orcutt, No. 81 Cedar-st.; Samuel Carnell, No. 174 Fulton-st.

EMBOGHT HOUSE—CATSKILL—JAS. P. OVERBAGH, proprietor—Situated one mile from village, is now open; it is especially adapted for the accommodation of families. For information address Proprietor, Catskill.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND, NOW open; new management; first-class family hotel; sea bathing, large grounds and shade. Rooms engaged at No. 3 Bond-st. A. C. LEWIS. E. A. WELLES, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes, will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. BRAGG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. June 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Kirtland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Myer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of May, 1869. my24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HARTLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. my24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Henry D. Hoyt and Frederick T. Hoyt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. my24-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1869. je7-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Tompkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LEWIS, bankrupt.—No. 1,363.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER O'NEILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Chester O'Neill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James N. Townsend and Samuel Baker, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. my31-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward T. Goodliffe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1869. my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William D. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1869. my31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

No. 1,654.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of May, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In the City of New-York the 31st day of December, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolphus Schlessinger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. my31-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND F. COOKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Edmund F. Cooke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. my31-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. Twenty-fourth-street.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Proprietor
L. BENEDICK, Stage Manager
E. COLONNE, Musical Director

ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, Offenbach's most musical work, BARBE-BLEUE, with IRMA in her original creation of BOULOTTE. M. DECRE as BARBE-BLEUE AND THE SAME GREAT CAST AS USUAL.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8, REVIVAL OF OFFENBACH'S CHARMING OPERA, LA PERICHOLE, WITH IRMA as THE STREET SINGER AND M. AUJAC as PEQUILLO.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Box-office of the Theatre, 24th-st. and 5th-av., and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRENCH OPERA.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Proprietor
L. BENEDICK, Stage Manager
E. COLONNE, Musical Director

On WEDNESDAY, June 9, MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK, When will be produced Offenbach's latest and celebrated work, LA PERICHOLE.

PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. IRMA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE AND PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AUJAC. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE

WITH A BRILLIANT CAST, comprising IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG; AUJAC, THE CHARMING TENOR; LEDUC AND LAGRIFFOUL, THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS, and the best members of this celebrated company.

Seats secured each day from 9 till 4 o'clock at the box office of the Academy.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—DESCLAUZAS.

Last two nights of OPERA BOUFFE in New-York. BENEFIT OF MLLE. DESCLAUZAS, ON THIS (MONDAY,) JUNE 7, on which occasion will be presented CHILPERIC, with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, GUERETTI, RIZARELLI, VIC. MAURICE, GENOT, BURGOIN, FRANCIS, MUSSAY, and TRAVESTI, the famous GENDARMES act of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, by the following distribution of eminent artists:

PITOU, Mlle. DESCLAUZAS
GRABUGE, Mme. ROSE-BELL
PITOU, the gendarme, DESCLAUZAS
PITOU, the gendarme, DESCLAUZAS
PITOU, the gendarme, DESCLAUZAS
GRABUGE, the sergeant, ROSE-BELL
GRABUGE, the sergeant, ROSE-BELL
GRABUGE, the sergeant, ROSE-BELL

Guerretti, Rizarelli, Genot, Riveres in their roles.

FRIDAY NEXT—Mlle. ROSE-BELL'S BENEFIT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHTS OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
Mr. George Brooken. | Mr. Robert Nickle,
The Torres Brothers. | Great Prestidigitator.
IXION.
OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
THE DODGERS.

FRIDAY EVENING, annual benefit of Mr. JOHN J. JONES, Treasurer.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL CONCERT in honor of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, SATURDAY, June 12, 1869, AT STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE at 1 o'clock. Evening Performance at 8 o'clock.

The following eminent artists have, in the kindest manner, through the operatic and dramatic managers, volunteered their valuable services:

Miss C. L. Kellogg,	Parepa-Rosa,
Mlle. Irma,	Mme. Rose-Bell,
Miss Agatha States,	Miss McCullough,
Mme. Lumley,	Mme. H. Testa,
Mr. Wm. Castle,	Mrs. Zelda Seguin,
Mr. Geo. Simpson,	Mr. J. B. Bowler,
Mr. J. R. Thomas,	Mr. J. R. Fearing,
Mr. Ed. Seguin,	Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Ole Bull,	Mr. G. F. Hall,
S. B. Mills,	J. Levy,
Carl Rosa,	G. W. Morgan,
Carl Anschutz,	F. Bergner,
Edward Hoffman,	Carl Bergmann,

and others, who will be announced in future advertisements.

MUSIC COMMITTEE.
L. F. HARRISON, THEO. THOMAS,
A. H. WOOD.

Tickets of admission to the Matinee, One Dollar (No Reserved Seats.)
Tickets of admission to evening performance, $1.
Reserved seats to evening performance, $1.

Can be obtained at the following places: Wallack's Theatre, Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. W. STUART, Chairman.

THEO. MOSS, Treasurer, A. H. WOOD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. J. L. WALLACK

MONDAY, JUNE 7. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2, the celebrated LAURI FAMILY of PANTOMIMISTS, Who will appear nightly in the Grand Spectacular Pantomime of MOTHER HUBBARD, OR HARLEQUIN LITTLE BO-PEEP AND LITTLE BOY BLUE! This piece is produced with HANDSOME SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, NEW MUSIC, NOVEL DANCES, and an UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, introducing a LARGE AND SPLENDID BALLET.

The Scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, Geo. Evans and Assistants.
The Music composed and arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The Machinery by Mr. George Wilson.
The Appointments by Mr. J. Timony.
The Costumes by Messrs. Geo. Flannery and Rosscheter.
The Dances and Groupings arranged by Mr. John Lauri.
The Comic Scenes arranged by Messrs. Charles, Edward and Henry Lauri.

THE BURLESQUE.

BOY-BLUE, Miss ROSE MASSEY
BO-PEEP, Miss EFFIE GERMON
BETSY JANE, Miss FANNY PRESTIGE
PIPSY, Miss EMILY LEWIS
WIPSY, Miss E. GEDDES
FAIRY QUEEN, Miss LIZZIE MAHON
THE BARONESS, Miss C. CARMAN
BARON WOLF, Mr. G. BECKETT
CHICKALEARY, Mr. GRAHAM ELLIOTT
VIRTUOUS RUSTIC, Mr. R. MILTON HOLLAND
MOTHER HUBBARD, Mr. HENRY LAURI
HER DOG, Mr. CHARLES LAURI
HER MONKEY, Mr. EDWARD LAURI
HER CAT, Master MARTINETTI

In the course of the piece, THE PEARL BALLET.

NYMPH, Mme. LAURI
WATER SPIRIT, Mr. JOHN LAURI

Assisted by the GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

To be followed by the CHAMPAGNE DANCE. THE HARLEQUINADE. MAGIC TRANSFORMATION.

HARLEQUIN, Mr. JOHN LAURI
COLUMBINE, Mlle LAURI
CLOWN, Mr. CHARLES LAURI
PANTALOON, Mr. HENRY LAURI
POLICEMAN AND SWELL, Mr. ED. LAURI

Ending with a GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Stage Manager, Mr. Jas. Schonberg
Musical Director, Mr. T. Baker
Prompter, Mr. J. Wright
Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Moss

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 7, AT 8, THEODORE THOMAS' THIRTY-FIRST GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "O hitt euch liebe Vogelein", Voigt
2. Overture, "Masaniello", Auber
3. Waltz, "Pandekten," (new), Gung'l
4. Grand Fantasie, "William Tell", Rossini
5. Overture, "Fidelio", Beethoven
6. Ave Maria, adapted to the 1st prelude by Bach, Gounod.

MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.

7. Waltz, "Autumn Roses", Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots," (new), Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Orpheus", Beethoven
10. Carnival of Venice, Solo for Cornet-a-piston, Paganini.

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Polka, "Kreuzfidel", Strauss
12. Galop, "Thunder-storm", Sokat

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY.

Immense success and re-engagement of THE LEFFINGWELL. THE LEFFINGWELL. In consequence of the favorable reception accorded nightly to the brilliant burlesque, CLORINDA, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, it will be repeated until further notice. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, presented with all its BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE AND APPOINTMENTS, BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES AND GREAT CAST. THE LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA. MISS ALICE HARRISON AS THE PRINCE. Miss Cavender, Cinderella; Miss Grattan, Dandini. Other characters by Messrs. J. J. Wallace, L. Mestayer, F. Barr, &c. Followed by a choice piece of extravaganza. THE LEFFINGWELL in his own specialty, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE LEFFINGWELL IN TWO PIECES.

SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF THE ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION, COLOMBO GUAR, AT KARL'S GERMANIA PARK, 147 Melrose, MONDAY, June 7, 1869. ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

The net proceeds to be devoted to establish a reading-room. Tickets may be had at the gate of the Park on the day of the festival.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1869. Singing by the HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Tickets 50 cents each, entitling the holder to a dish of strawberries and cream.

STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM Festival at West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th-st., near 6th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, for the benefit of the Church. Tickets 10 cents each.

LECTURES

ENGLAND AND THE ALABAMA.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, editor London Morning Star, (John Bright's organ during the rebellion,) will lecture upon the above subject at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, June 7. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Hegeman & Co.'s, and at the principal bookstores, hotels and at the hall Monday evening.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, May 31, 1869.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE act incorporating the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 8, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and of fixing the maximum amount of expense which shall be incurred therefor.

All incorporated Fire Insurance Companies, or associations doing the business of fire insurance, in this City, may be represented by one of their officers, or by its agent, and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
M. F. HODGES, Treasurer.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING. 1869. JEROME PARK. AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

REGULAR MEETING.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8—FOUR RACES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.

POOLS will be sold by Major W. C. BARNES at the Subscription Rooms, No. 820 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also, at the Course each day of races.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock.

Admission to Field, 50 cents.

To Field and Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets may be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 820 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run each race day, leaving depot, corner 42d-st., at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after races are over. Excursion Fare, for round trip, 50 cents. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Gen. Supt.

MEDICAL.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE, NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY. Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 28 pages; sent free. No. 38 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 38 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, FROM whatever cause produced, speedily cured, without mercury or detention from business, by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 28th-st., near 6th-av. Consultation strictly private.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. MR. EDWIN ADAMS, MISS FANNY MORANT, and MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, on MONDAY, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, in NARCISSE. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 9 and 10, THE MARBLE HEART. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, WILD OATS. SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing at 1½ o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS.

In active preparation, a dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful poem, "ENOCH ARDEN."

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers, JARRETT & PALMER

THE HIT OF THE SEASON. IMMENSE AUDIENCES to witness the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, and the GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS. MONDAY, June 7, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented H. B. Farnie's new extravaganza, entitled SINBAD THE SAILOR. SINBAD THE SAILOR. PRONOUNCED THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE EVER PRESENTED IN THE CITY. ADMIRABLE CAST. ALL NEW SCENERY. ALL NEW EFFECTS. DANCES, SONGS, &c. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 P. M. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. GEO. L. FOX'S COMIC PANTOMIME, BALLET and KIRALFY TROUPE of Sensational Dancers. THE GREATEST COMBINATION ever presented in an evening's performance. Fourth week of Geo. L. Fox's Pantomime, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. RECEIVED WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER. CLOWN (by the Grimaldi of the age) GEO. L. FOX. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox; Harlequin, Lacy; Columbine, Laurent.

Mlle. RITA SANGALLI AND BALLET. THE ALREADY POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE, HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY KIRALFY, Ida, Edeika, Jonka, Susy, Amalli, Katinka, Rosza and Nelnea, the unrivaled Sensational Dancers. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—ADMISSION 30 CTS. Which includes all the 1,000,000 Curiosities. Open at all hours. THE FAMILY RESORT. LAST WEEK. Most positively, of ROBINSON CRUSOE, and LAST APPEARANCES OF THE UNEQUALED BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME COMBINATION. THIS WEEK ONLY. EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE. EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, EVENING.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway.

Coolest and best ventilated theatre in the City. POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE OF IXION. IXION. IXION. With its Unapproachable Cast of Characters.

Little Jenny Willmore, The Original Ixion
Miss Lizzie Willmore, The Original Juno
Mr. Felix Rogers, The Original Minerva
Jupiter, Mrs. S. Brown (Mercury), Miss M. Jackson

Misses BETTY and EMILY RIGL IN A NEW DANCE.

IXION MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. THE LADY OF LYONS. THE EBONY BLONDES. JACK SHEPPARD AND JOE BLUESKIN. Brilliant success of the charming tenor singer, MR. WM. DWYER. The Haunted Wig-maker. Captain Jinks. Hogan and Hughes—(New Act)—The African Twins. CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD! Dan Bryant. EVERY NIGHT. Dan Bryant.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

GENERAL WORKINGMEN'S FEStival of the United Labor Unions of New-York and vicinity, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869, in Jones' Woods, and great procession on the morning of the same day. On MONDAY, June 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely, the festival will be inaugurated by an introductory festivity in Germania Assembly Rooms. For particulars, see the programme, to be published in a few days. The most comprehensive preparation toward the realization of a grand success. All workingmen, and all the friends of the cause of Labor and the public at large are invited to attend. The net proceeds are to be appropriated to the funds of the daily "Arbeiter Union." The Committee of Arrangements' tickets to Jones' Woods, 25 cents for one gentleman and ladies. Tickets of admission to Germania Assembly Rooms 25 cents a person.

N. B.—Wm. H. Sylvis, President of the International Labor Union; J. Jessup, President of the New-York State Workingmen's Union; Messrs. Troup, Browning and several others will deliver the orations in English.

Boats will leave foot of 34th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and foot of Broome-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., and South 6th-st., Williamsburg, at 1½ o'clock P. M., and 8th-st. East River, New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Extra cars of the 2d and 3d av. Horse-cars Railroad lines every second minute till 12 o'clock at night.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING. THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE,

To purchase a first-class piano-forte very low for cash at

HAINES BROS.

No. 48 East 14th-st., Union-square,

Who will offer this week a lot of fine and very handsome pianos, some of which have been used from one to three months, at prices from $100 to $200 less than the catalogue price. Each and every piano offered for sale is in perfect order, and will be warranted for seven years if required, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, Warerooms No. 645 Broadway, New-York. We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $160.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 157 8th-av., near Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes. "Agraffe" treble, the finest instruments in the City, and the most reasonable in prices; fully warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 295 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and prices lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. WALTER WOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, who will continue the Foreign Exchange and Gold Brokerage business in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 27 William-st. SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY May 31, 1869, a SHE GOAT, brown and white body, with white and black legs. Any one finding the same and leaving it at No. 6 Desbrosses-st., New-York, will be liberally rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP, and must be sold owing to Church-st. extension, two hand fire engines. Can be seen at No. 32 Dey-st. JOHN STUART.

MACHINERY STEEL FOR SALE.—First-class machinery steel at 8c. per pound, to close the business, owing to Church-st. extension. Can be seen at No. 32 Dey-st. JOHN STUART.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

OUR MARKETS.

Disgraceful Official Mismanagement—Where Does the Money Go?

The Only Remedy the Sale of the Market Property.

Advantages of Private Markets—One Needed in Every Ward—Description of those Already Built.

Private enterprise is gradually providing first-class markets in all parts of the City. It is taking away the last shadow of an excuse for holding a valuable property at an immense public loss, that a few may be enriched at the expense of the many. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the public markets of the City of New-York, while maintained upon a system that increases the cost of provisions to the consumer, and decreases the profits of the producer, yield a revenue which is less than that which such a property ought to bring by *hundreds of thousands of dollars annually*. It is notorious that political favoritism or pecuniary considerations govern the dispensation of the rich spoils which the present market system affords. The difference between the revenue that the markets should yield and that which actually reaches the City Treasury is very much larger than the latter amount, and is divided between dishonest officials and the lessees of stalls. A class of middlemen is sustained at the expense of the community at large, whose services have a fictitious value growing out of the system itself, and could be entirely dispensed with under any other. Add to this that our public markets are inconveniently located, are an obstacle in the way of other business in their neighborhood and are a great public nuisance, and we have a few of the strong arguments in favor of the immediate sale of the huge, dirty, rambling structures and the ground they stand on.

But, as we commenced by intimating, private parties have at length had their eyes opened that if the public markets are such a rich placer for so many, even mismanaged as they are, private markets, managed on strictly business principles, can be made to yield a handsome profit on the money invested in them. Markets are needed in those parts of the City where people dwell and for the most part do their eating. Their presence immediately in a measure takes away the occupation of the greengrocers, who make the consumer pay roundly for their services in driving to the down-town markets after perishable stuff, much of which is unfit for food when it reaches its ultimate destination. It has been fully demonstrated that these private markets, besides being a great accommodation to the public, (thereby insuring their success,) are a source of great profit in a legitimate way to their owners. There can be little doubt, therefore, that we shall soon have a private market in every convenient quarter of the City, and the City market property will become valueless for the purpose to which it is now devoted. Under these circumstances it would seem to be decidedly the part of wisdom to sell this property at once. This property was valued at $5,000,000 in 1867, and would probably bring twice that amount if judiciously disposed of now. The locations of most of these markets are immensely valuable for business purposes. The City has an Inspector of Markets who has supervision over twelve markets situated in various parts of the City. Of these twelve there is on the west side the Washington Market, West Washington Market, Clinton Market at the foot of Spring-street, and the Jefferson Market at the junction of Greenwich and Sixth avenues. On the east side there are the Franklin Market in Old-slip, Fulton Market, Catharine Market, Centre Market, corner of Grand and Centre streets; Governeur Market, near the foot of Grand-street; Union Market, at the junction of Houston and Second streets; Essex Market, in Grand-street, and Tompkins Market, in Third-avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets. With the exception of the Jefferson, Essex and Tompkins Markets, they are all in the most dilapidated and filthy condition. Some of them, such as the Franklin and Governeur, have long since ceased to be of any use to the people, and from very few does the City derive any revenue. It may be said that Washington Market has almost the exclusive command of the entire market trade, notwithstanding it is located at one of the most inaccessible points in the City. There are numbers of small places up town that are called markets, where the best of every kind of meats and vegetables can be procured, provided the purchaser is willing to pay what are termed "fancy" prices. None but the wealthy patronize them. The laboring portion of the community are compelled to travel from three to five miles to purchase the necessaries of life.

PRIVATE MARKETS.

The value and advantages of private markets have been fully shown by the success of one, the Central, occupying the block on Forty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, with numerous entrances from each of these streets. Two other markets of a similar character have been erected, one on Forty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the other on Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues. These will soon be open to the public. The Fish-Mongers' Association, chartered at the last session of the Legislature, is about to build a new fish market on the site of the old one, just north of the Fulton Ferry. Jacob Fleishauer is building a market twenty-seven feet square, and a slaughter-house fifty-eight feet square, at the southeast corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. They will be of brick. Messrs. D. & J. Jardine are the architects.

The Central Market is the property of H. & F. Sacchi, who, about a year prior to its construction, established a market at the corner of Bank and Washington-street, a location not sufficiently central. On account of its situation, and for other reasons, this first enterprise was not successful. The Central Market, which has been fully described in these columns, was opened to the public on the 26th of November last. It occupies thirteen lots, owned by H. E. Grannis and F. H. Cossitt, who have refused to take $400,000 for the land. They receive $15,000 per annum ground rent from the lessees. The building cost $50,000 and the fixtures cost nearly as much more. Here on an investment of a little over $100,000 the owners of the market realize nearly $50,000 per annum, that is to say, nearly 50 per cent. The revenue from the public markets averaged not more than 2 or 3 per cent. per annum, taking $5,000,000 as the value of the property.

The revenues derived from the markets of this City, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, were as follows:

1863—Rents from market cellars	$10,884
Market rents and fees	166,946
1864—Rents from market cellars	17,015
Market rents and fees	171,363
1865—Rents from market cellars	20,793
Market rents and fees	175,068
1866—Rents from market cellars	29,114
Market rents and fees	182,186
Total	$773,370

EXPENSES OF MARKETS, REPAIRS, &C.

1863—Lamps and gas	$6,051
1864—Lamps and gas	8,220
1865—Lamps and gas	7,407
1866—Lamps and gas	8,213
1863—Repairs, &c.	7,071
1864—Repairs, &c.	[illegible]
1865—Repairs, &c.	21,220
1866—Repairs, &c.	[illegible]
1863—Cleaning, &c.	11,307
1864—Cleaning, &c.	12,646
1865—Cleaning, &c.	15,453
1866—Cleaning, &c.	16,500
1863—Salaries	[illegible]
1864—Salaries	37,510
1865—Salaries	47,350
1866—Salaries	47,300
Total	[illegible]

Showing, for four years, a net of $143,850. It will thus be seen that the average net annual revenue of our markets for the four years, was $110,962.

The 143 stalls in the Central Market are all rented at from $6 to $10 each, for the most part by men who formerly did business in Washington, Fulton and other City markets. Each tenant pays a bonus of $100 for a five years' lease of a stall. Of course very few of the inhabitants who dwell in the vicinity of the Central Market ever go to the down-town markets to make purchases. As new private markets spring up in the various parts of the City, the old market stalls will be deserted, and it will become absolutely necessary to dispose of the public market property, or devote it to new uses. The Central Market is conducted under regulations that make it imperative to keep it clean. Its neat aspect is in marked contrast to that of Washington, Fulton and the other public markets. The custom is first-class.

The private market on Forty-second-street, which will be completed and open to the public next Saturday, occupies twelve lots, and has a front of 150 feet on Forty-second-street and 150 feet on Forty-third-street, and runs through from street to street 200 feet. It is a brick structure, well ventilated and well lighted. The front on Forty-second-street is two stories high, with a Mansard roof. A large hall, 150 feet long and forty feet wide, occupies the second story. The front part of the market on Forty-second street will be occupied by retail dealers, and the rear part on Forty-third-street for wholesale dealers. The market is most substantially built, at a cost of nearly $100,000. Messrs. Weston and Pinchot are the owners. There are seventy-eight double stalls, and the average rent of them will be $13 a week, with no bonus for a lease. This includes gas, water, watching and cleaning. George G. Burns is Superintendent of the market. It is to be known as "Croton Market." Nearly all of the stalls are hired by down-town market men.

The market building on Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, is the property of John Glass, for whom it has been built at a cost, including the lots, (which cost $105,000,) of $350,000. The building fronts on Thirty-fourth-street 154 feet, running back 100. This is the superficial area of the ground floor only, and it is fitted up with twenty-eight butcher shops, eighteen vegetable stands, eleven eggs, butter cheese and poultry stands, one china stand, one flower stand, eight fish stands, one grocery stand, one restaurant, two foreign and domestic fruit stands and one variety stand. Attached to each stand requiring it is an ice-chest, besides which there are refrigerators under each pair of stairs, and one standing in the body of the building. The market is finished in ash and walnut, with hard wood floor, caulked. Overhead are seven dwellings, each three stories high, 22x50, and each containing a complete suite of seven rooms, with closets, wardrobes, and every other convenience for housekeeping. There will also be added to the present building another running through 100 feet to Thirty-third-street, and thirty-five feet wide, and also one adjoining, which will be 22x100, and over it will be a public hall. The market is well ventilated and well lighted. All the necessary conveniences are there for making it a first-class market, keeping it clean and making it an ornament rather than a nuisance to the neighborhood. Nearly all of the stalls are taken. Yesterday it was thrown open to the public, and during the day and evening was thronged with people, some of whom came to inspect the market and many to make purchases. There are eighty-four single stalls and twenty double stalls. The former are rented for $30 a month, and the latter for $60 a month. On a three years' lease of a single stall $300 bonus is required, and on a three years' lease of a double stall twice as much.

Other private markets will be built, and the inconvenience and unnecessary expense entailed upon our citizens by the old public market system will then no longer be felt. The sooner we have a private market in every ward the better.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. J. P. Thompson on the Conversion of Catholics.

Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., preached to a large congregation in the Broadway Tabernacle Church yesterday morning, on the subject, "Why should we seek the conversion of Roman Catholics, and by what methods?" The text was the first four verses of the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans:

"Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is that they might be saved. For I bear them record that they have the seal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they, being ignorant of God's righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth."

Dr. Thompson said that as Paul, in renouncing the formalism of the Pharisees and accepting Christ, so far from disavowing his connection with Israel, entered for the first time into vital union with that commonwealth of God which had maintained its life in all believing souls, from Abraham to Simeon, so Luther, in becoming Reformer, did not cease to be a Catholic Christian; rather, by accepting Christ, he entered into vital fellowship with the one Church of the living God. The parallel was rich in practical suggestions. The attitude of Paul toward the Jews was not one of hostility or denunciation. In his refutation of the errors that had displaced the ancient faith of Israel, in setting forth the distinctive features of the Gospel, as opposed to the dogmas of the Pharisees, was no trace of bitterness—not of sectarian rivalry. He sought to bring both Jews and Gentiles to faith in Christ. So, too, Luther, while he exposed the false traditions and corrupt practices of the Roman hierarchy, contended not for a system of his own, but for the pure Word of God as the way of salvation. "What numberless errors and frauds," said he, "have crept in among the poor deluded people under cover of the Church and the pretended infallibility of the Pope! How many souls have been lost!" And when his books were condemned to be burned he said, "I desire nothing better; for all I wanted was to lead Christians to the Bible, that they might afterward throw away my writings." From the manner of Paul's dealing with the Judaism of his day might be learned how to deal with the Romanism of our day, which so nearly resembled it. As the thought of Israel awakened in Paul peculiar emotions of sympathy, and of hope, so should the thought of the Roman Catholic Church as a communion of professed Christians awaken in us a closer sympathy than we feel for the pagan world. As Paul recognized all that was good and significant in the religious history of his people, so should we in that of a Church whose history for a thousand years had formed a chief ingredient in the history of Europe. Paul believed that under all the traditions of the elders and the formalism of the Pharisees there survived in humble souls a germ of the true faith in Israel's God and Saviour; even so might we find in the Church of Rome true believing souls that through all errors and forms still grasped the living truth, and looked not merely upon the cross as a symbol, but upon Christ crucified. In the Roman Catholic system was the same radical defect that vitiated the Judaism of Paul's time. That defect did not lie principally in forms and modes of worship; it was not the number of candles, of pictures, of processions, of bowings, of dressings. It was that the mediation of forms, services, institutions, was made a righteousness in the place of an immediate personal faith in Christ. The error was in "going about to establish their own righteousness," instead of accepting it. Such righteousness by rule, a righteousness by outward moulding and manipulation, might be likened to wax flowers, that have a dead look, are motionless and without fragrance.

Why was the conversion of nominal Christians in the Church of Rome desirable? Speaking as an American citizen to American citizens, he might argue that their conversion should be sought because in the hierarchy by which that system was represented, and whose agent it was, there was ever an element of danger to institutions of civil and political liberty. All history proved that. In their services and rituals and forms was an element of social degradation; the intellect was cramped, the will subjected, and in so far men were incapacitated for a wise and sound exercise of their functions as citizens. But it was not for political or social considerations that he sought their conversion, but the salvation of their souls. How should conversions be conducted? Not as a controversial crusade against Popery. In prosecuting the work of individual conversion, occasions for controversy would of course arise. And there would be times, also, when the aggressive and overreaching spirit of Popery, as a politico-ecclesiastical engine, must be exposed and rebuked. We must sometimes deal with the organization on public grounds, apart from those that lead us to seek the conversion of individual souls to the truth. The attempt to bring our State provision for public education under the control of an ecclesiastical system, was a case in point. Every American citizen should take ground inflexibly against it, not because it was Papal simply, but because it was an attempt to run the State as an ecclesiastical machine. That was the ruin of any country. Whether Protestant or Papal, it mattered not; it would prove the curse of any country. Every man should be awake to the danger. We needed discussion on it—needed it more with our own politicians than with Roman Catholics themselves.

In conversion of Catholics, reliance should not be placed upon invective, denunciation and ridicule. Nor were Romans to be reached and saved by imitations of their ritual. There should be an earnest desire to win souls.

Dr. Thompson referred to the condition of Spain and other countries. He read extracts from a letter received from Deacon Hall, a prominent member of the Tabernacle Church, who is now in Spain, and has started a very flourishing Sunday School in Seville. A recent issue of the publication, *El Eco Del Evangelio*, was exhibited, showing one of the means employed for the evangelization of the Spanish people. A collection was taken in aid of the cause in Spain.

Opening of a New Church.

The congregation of the Wilson Mission Church of Christ, which has, during the past two years, worshiped in a small apartment at No. 127 Avenue A, assembled yesterday morning, for the first time, in the commodious hall in the basement of the building on the northwest corner of Avenue A and St. Mark's-place, which has been fitted up for them. The apartment is twenty-six feet wide and sixty-four feet long, and is plainly but neatly furnished. The Church here is organized with officers and has 120 members.

Rev. E. T. Hall, the Pastor of the Church, preached a sermon from 1 Peter, ii. 5, in which he exhorted the congregation to increased efforts to build up the temple of God on earth, of which each should strive to be, as Peter termed those whom he addressed, in the words of the text, lively stones, of which the spiritual house was built up. This congregation belongs to no denomination, and invites to its meetings those of all denominations.

Rev. T. T. Kendrick on the "Religious Use of the Tongue."

Rev T. T. Kendrick, the new pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in West Forty-eighth-street, preached last evening upon "Religious Use of the Tongue." His text was from Psalms xxxiv., 13: "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile." He enumerated several common methods by which the tongue can do untold evil in society. First, by slander, when men circulate what they hear without authority, or taking any measures to ascertain the truth of what they say. Then by detraction and evil speaking, which aims to deprive any one of his influence and standing, or depreciates his real merit. Another use the tongue is put to is backbiting, the meanest and most intolerable of all practices. False jesting also often works injury, unintentional though it be. In business the temptation to employ the tongue to advantage is so great that truth is lost sight of. This is seen daily in stores and offices where sellers praise their articles to any extent to induce customers to buy from them. Flattery too is a vice of the tongue. How often is a person praised by another who in reality believes him wholly unworthy of such praise.

Talkativeness and idle words and all kinds of extravagant language, the preacher classified under the head of the evil uses of the tongue. He would have it, speak nothing but wisdom and the truth at all times. In conclusion he said that if men's motives were pure their tongues would be correct, for out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh.

Funeral of Rev. Day K. Lee.

The funeral of Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor of the Universalist Church corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, took place yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded, including the aisles and porch. The children of the Sunday-school connected with the building passed in file near the pulpit at the opening of the services, took a last look at their late spiritual teacher, and deposited flowers on his coffin. An ode composed by Mr. Lee for a late Boston celebration was also sung by them. Rev. T. J. Sawyer, the oldest Universalist minister at present in the City, Rev. Dr. Pullman, of the Fourth Universalist Church, and Rev. Mr. Sweetser, of Syracuse, were present. The latter had come to this City to temporarily replace Mr. Lee, during a few weeks' absence. On arrival he found him no longer living. The usual morning church service was substituted yesterday for a memorial service of the Sunday School, when Mr. Sweetser enlarged upon the character of the deceased, speaking of him as an enlightened and liberal theologian, a man of gentle disposition and blameless life, and a writer of decided ability. The remains of Mr. Lee were deposited in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Open-Air Preaching on the Union Base-Ball Ground.

The Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday afternoon inaugurated their new open-air preaching movement. A large and respectable congregation assembled on the Union Base-Ball Ground, on Rutledge-street, near Marcy-avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, of the Ross-street Presbyterian Church, and Rev. B. M. Adams, of the South Third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, who made interesting addresses. The singing was conducted by a committee of the Association, under whose auspices the services were held. Although the gathering yesterday was largely made up of church-going people, there was a sufficient attendance of the class for whose benefit the meetings are intended to justify the effort of the Association, and to encourage them in their work.

Temperance Meeting in Jersey City.

A temperance meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Jersey City Velocipedrome, when addresses were delivered by Hon. Horace Greeley and Mr. Burleigh, of Brooklyn. The attendance was very large. Mr. Ransom, in brief and appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Burleigh as a gentleman who had been for many years identified with the temperance movement. Mr. Burleigh, in the course of a powerful and argumentative address, remarked that it was a fearful fact that in Jersey City, with a population of some 60,000 or 70,000, there were over 700 grog shops. Now these liquor sellers did nothing for the public good. They created nothing but drunkards and paupers. These were the sole creation of the grog shop. Alcohol created inflammation, derangement and disease. It entered the constitution of a man by the process of digestion. Nine out of ten of the offences committed in this country had their origin in drink, and four-fifths of the paupers owed their position to the same cause. The speaker then proceeded to attack the idea of such a thing as moderation in drinking intoxicating liquors. What moderation was there in putting an enemy in the mouth to steal away your brains? Drunkenness was not confined to the dregs of society, but had its hold on the wealthy, the learned and the great. It attacked the Judge on the Bench, the advocate at the Bar, the preacher in the pulpit. The scholar, statesman and patriot alike were all subject to its subtle charms. To such extent had this vice grown that in the United States at the present time there were over 600,000 habitual drinkers. Sixty thousand died every year, and new recruits were enlisted daily from the ranks of moderate drinkers. Mr. Burleigh concluded an eloquent address amid much applause.

Mr. Greeley then addressed the meeting, forcibly urging the claims of temperance.

Fire in Fulton-street, Brooklyn—Loss About $15,000.

About 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning, the confectionery store of Mr. George Davis, No. 99 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, took fire, and with two other frame buildings, Nos. 101 and 103 of the same street, was nearly destroyed. The origin is supposed to have been the ignition of gas, which had been escaping at No. 99 for a day or two. The loss sustained by Mr. Davis amounted to about $3,000; insured for $2,100 in the Corn Exchange and Etna Companies. The first floor of No. 101 was occupied as a cigar store by B. Cochran, whose loss amounts to $1,500; the second floor was occupied by Thomas Joyce as a sewing-machine office; his loss is about $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the Fireman's Trust, and $1,000 in another company. The ground floor of No. 103 was occupied by Henry Osborn as a liquor saloon, and the upper floor was occupied as a photograph gallery by F. Waller; their combined loss amounts to about $2,000. Mr. C. C. Lee owned the buildings, and his loss amounts to about $6,000.

Outrage on a Young Girl.

Miss Ann Keefe, residing in Colgate-street, Jersey City, alleges that James Farley, a young man twenty-two years of age, who was arrested yesterday for rescuing a prisoner from Officer O'Connell, broke into her house on the morning of the 27th of April last, and applied chloroform to her, and while she was under its influence, committed an outrage upon her. A warrant was issued by Justice Allen last April for the arrest of Farley, but he has managed to elude the constables. Constable Onslow, on hearing yesterday of Farley's arrest, came to the Police Station and handed the warrant for his arrest on the charge of rape. He did not appear either surprised or disconcerted. Miss Keefe is a pretty young girl and appears to tell a plain, straightforward story in reference to the charge.

Shooting at his Wife.

John Potter, a Scotchman, 51 years of age, was arrested in Hudson City yesterday, charged with attempting to shoot his wife, who alleges that on various occasions he has brutally ill-treated her. While under the influence of liquor on Saturday evening he beat her, and, raising a chair over her head, swore he would dash her brains out. Mrs. Potter then ran to a neighbor's, and returned shortly after with another woman, when her husband, seizing a gun, declared he would fire at them. While the women were retreating, it is said that he fired a couple of shots, neither of which took effect. Recorder Aldridge will hold an examination this morning.

The Morgue.

The following bodies were taken to the Morgue yesterday:

From foot of East Twelfth-street, body of an unknown man aged about 45 years, five feet nine inches high, brown hair, sandy moustache and imperial, dressed in black cloth coat, vest and pants, Canton flannel shirt, and boots.

Body of an unknown man from foot of East Twelfth-street, five feet seven inches high, dressed in black cloth coat, pants and vest, white muslin shirt, and boots. Body too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

Turners' Exhibition and Concert.

An instrumental concert took place last night at the Stadt Theatre, accompanied by singing and declamation, for the benefit of the German Hospital in Seventy-seventh-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. During the proceedings a gymnastic exhibition by the Turners' Society was given. A good audience was in attendance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Joseph Swanton, aged 12, and residing in Gouverneur-street, had a leg badly injured by jumping from the front platform of a Belt line car, at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, and being run over.

George Simons, of No. 6 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, fell from a wagon on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was subsequently taken home by friends.

John Body, of No. 568 Third-avenue, aged 7 years, had his right leg broken by a fall from a pile of lumber in First-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bridget Dolan died suddenly yesterday, at her residence in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, of heart disease.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 48 East Twelfth-street, occupied by Dr. Knapp and owned by Mr. Chamberlain. A damage of $200 was caused.

At 3 o'clock another fire broke out in the ropewalk of Lewis Heiner, No. 673 Tenth-avenue. A loss of $500 (no insurance) was the result. The flames set fire to the shanties of F. Jourden, Matthew Henesch and Geo. W. Underlick, and each of these persons sustained a loss of $500. The fire was caused by boys who threw firecrackers on the roof of the ropewalk.

New-Jersey.

A man named Andrew J. Gaffney, a painter, aged 30, was arrested on Saturday night, on a charge of having stolen $30. Gaffney owns two houses at the towpath, and boarded at Bloomfield, in the house of Chas. L. Ward. On Saturday Mr. Ward found he had been robbed of $30, and immediately suspecting Gaffney, the prisoner was arrested by Officer Hawley. Another person who boarded in the house [illegible] that a vest had been stolen from him, he believed, by the same party. The prisoner was bailed for examination.

John Dolan, *alias* "Monkey" Dolan, and James McBride, *alias* Belfast, indulged in a prize fight yesterday, on Verrian Island. "Monkey" Dolan is 22 years of age, and weighs 130 pounds. "Belfast" is 19, and weighs 126 pounds. The match was made on Thursday evening, and was caused by a feud between firemen of Jersey City. The principals, with a party of friends, met on the base-ball ground, Erie-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, but the Police having got wind of the affair, the crowd was dispersed. They then crossed to New-York, and went over to Verrian Island, and there had twenty-three rounds in thirty-five minutes, when Dolan was declared the winner. McBride was badly beaten, and injured by Dolan falling on him. The latter had a few marks about the face.

Martin Mangan, residing at No. 141 Ferry-street, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having stolen a gold watch, the property of John Mand, No. 4 Frederick-street, Newark. Yesterday morning, after Mand had left his house, the prisoner and another entered it, and stole from Mand's bedroom, where his wife had been sleeping, the gold watch. Mangan's mother delivered up the property.

The recent conduct of the Common Council of Newark in allowing horsecars to run on Sunday, was the theme of two preachers yesterday. One, a prominent clergyman, denounced the Common Council, and the other, a street preacher, attempted to get up an open air revival meeting, but found no one willing to help him in the singing, and abruptly left.

Four men, named James Farley, James Bancker, John Boising and Pat J. Condee, were arrested yesterday afternoon for interfering with Officer O'Connell and rescuing a prisoner from him. On one of the prisoners a loaded revolver was found, and when arrested one of them was threatening to shoot a darkey. One shot had been fired before the Officer came up, and in another minute the negro would probably have been killed.

James Hardy, an Englishman, was arrested in Hudson City yesterday on the charge of assaulting his wife while under the influence of liquor. The prisoner, for some cause not known, suddenly seized a heavy coffee cup, breaking it into fragments on the head of his wife. The accused will be brought before Recorder Aldridge for examination this morning.

William Guslar, the man who entered the store of Mr. Krauss, of Jersey City, with two women charged with shop-lifting, as reported in yesterday's Times, was arrested late on Saturday night, and held for examination before Recorder Martindale this morning.

Mr. James Gillilan, the Jersey City peddler who is now in the Hudson County Jail, charged with bigamy, had his horse stolen last night by some horse-thieves, who gave it to a boy to hold for half an hour, who, thinking that all was not as it should be, reported the case at the Police Station. The thieves will be arrested, as they are well known.

Last evening a lot of sewermen engaged in a fight on Munson-avenue, Bergen City, in which one man had his arm broken and nose knocked out of joint. No arrests have been made.

Michael Kelly was arrested last night in Jersey City, for being drunk and disorderly. While on his way to the Station-house he violently assaulted Officer Foley, who had him in charge.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Craig-Sprague Case for $100,000 in Illinois—Interesting Letters of the Defendant to the Plaintiff.

From the Chicago Journal, June 4.

The Circuit Court of DuPage reconvened at Wheaton at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the Craig-Sprague breach of promise case was taken up. Miss Craig, attended by her mother, entered court and took her accustomed seat; and many of the fair sex of Wheaton were present. The popular sympathy is with the plaintiff. Half an hour was taken up in cross-examining the defendant, and the remainder of the day was spent in reading the letters that passed between the parties. Those of the defendant are rich, rare and racy. The following effusion from defendant, in response to a bit of poetry Miss Craig sent him, shows that the "divina afflatus" must have pervaded him also:

Love's Demand

Keep thine Hart Pure Beneath than eyes that Look so Deep and Love so well Though I stand close when thine angle flies my Life Lies under a Baleful spell if all the Bliss of Earth Below and all the Bliss of heaven Above could woo the not from wrong and we Be true to love oh Give to Love no bitter word to love Be true to love oh Give to Love no selfish thought nor the heartless smile Like what is stirred wen the world is answered naught for naught.

oh Give to love no artful shock however innocent it seem Lett truth and Perfect truth the while Prove thee as noble as I deem thee though all thy Grace and Beauty fall oh could they ever fail for me and the very stars of heaven Grow pale Lett me Lose, never my faith in thee Loves Less as Less than truth I mind thy Sun may Light another sphere flitting in Darkness Lone and Blind I shall feel also thine honor clear.

E. C. SPRAGUE.

The cross-examination of Mr. Sprague elicited nothing but what has been published, and was relative to his property. The following was the first letter read in Court:

BOSTON Mass Oct 2 1865
Monday 10 o'c a. m.

my Dear and best Beloved and respected and Honored in my hart to Amanda J. Craig my dear you must pardon me for not written you at Chicago Before I left that Place I left the second day after I wrote you my Love my hart has Acked and I have felt bad for so doing Butt uncle Elisha coaxed me to go with him East to see Doct Warren and I done so I shall leave in a few days for Chicago and then for your place I hoap I will gett a few lines from you at Chicago I cannot run the risk of a Surgacle operation until I have my matters all settled it is a great risk as says Doc Warren and 3 others Buit I cannot puit it off Longer than next spring at the farthest Now I will write you from Chicago and Lett you know all of the particulars about what my doct says Mandy now you have all my Love and Esteem and respect Keep a good heart in order to Keep up your sperrits I have looked at your miniture at least 1 Dosen times o how I love you and you dont Believe one word of it o how I want to hear from you I know the way I feel their is a letter for me at Chicago from you I wish I had wings I would fly to your arms and see you, for that is nearly all the happiness I have is in your company youre as ever you have had all of my love and sincear regard and I hope always will you write me so I can gett yours against I arrive at Chicago my love and regard and good wishes to your mother and father and beloved Brother your as ever

E. C. S.

I am at the Tremont House Boston within one square of my Doctor.

Here is the second:

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1865.—my Dear amanda J. Craig I have this moment received a Letter from Cinncinnati new London returned to me that I wrote you I sent to a relation through a mistake she make a Great deal of fun of me Because I denied of Going to Be married (this Letter lett the kat out) she says I must not Be mad at hear she says she wrote a letter to Cincinnati she says she will have some Good fum mr sprague was Good a nuff to return the Letter to me and that Lett the scacrest out why I did not Gett a Letter from you will Please return the Letter I sent you through a mistake and I will send you the one that has Been all the way to the yankee state for you to keep as a loak that is Plaid on mr Booth By my Carelessness You can send me a copy if you Dont want to send the origion I really Do not Believe that I am in my right mind ½ of the time

Reverry thing can Be eqqulaned satisfactory to you I am wrighting these few Lines on top of the Building off out of the third story of my Building I can look over the Lake as well as the Depo wheer I now set on a pile of joice on the 3 Storey of the Building Yours as Ever.

E. C. S.

The third to the sixth letters, inclusive, contain many complaints about the tightness of money matters. The seventh gives evidence of erysipelas and trust in the Lord. It is as follows:

CHICAGO, April 20, 1866.

I cannott write mutch. I cannot see one Bitt out of my Eye Gott the *erisiplas* very Bad out Buts cant see to Read them have nott broken them open will so soon as I can Read them I wont trust no wone to Read them or to write for me I doant know how you will read these Lines itt is All Gess work I feell well if my Eye wear the sweeling is just Going Down & my I worship the lord season for the laws of god must be obeyed after I put this Letter in v—I will get sum wone to Dust.

The eighth letter gives a detailed account of the erection of his business blocks. It contains protestations of undying affection, and in the corner the following:

O Lord hoo art in heaven bless our 2 harts and sake and be with us and gide us and Protect us. E. C. S.

The ninth epistle contains the melancholy fact of his continued illness and promises to write a "Long Leteer as soon as I fell Beter."

The letters of Miss Craig are very well written and indicate a mind of more than ordinary culture. Occasional poetical effusions are inclosed which contain soft, gushing sentiments, and have the true "jingle" of verse. She expressed deep and undying devotion to Mr. Sprague, and says, in one of her letters:

"The most artistic lines that could be penned by other hands are as nothing to me when compared with the lines of love and affection your fingers have traced."

In one of the letters from Miss Craig to Mr. Sprague, she recounts the history of two engagements, and the cause of their being broken. Mr. Sprague met her at the occasion of the breaking of the last one, and she says:

"It was at this juncture of affairs that you resumed your visits to our house. You set forth such honorable and just principles, and manifested such abhorrence of all in which I had such bitter experience. I studied your character and principles, and at last deemed that I had found a true and genuine heart, and when you told me your love, how very devotedly you had cherished your feelings, I gave you my entire and undivided heart. I have never been fickle in my heart's affections, the holiest feelings God ever endowed mortal being with. The promise I made to you I consider as being registered in Heaven. To love you through all the vicissitudes of life, to comfort and care for you in trouble and care, to soothe and care and wait upon you in sickness, is the greatest boon that I could ask. Such are, and ever will be my heart's feelings for you. I have ever endeavored to render my letters kind and affectionate, following the dictates of a devoted heart. I have never expressed one sentiment in a single line I have ever written to you, upon which you could found the slightest supposition that I desired to trifle with you and discard you. My dearest love, you must dismiss these thoughts, for they render me very miserable and unhappy. I forgive you from the depths of my heart, for every sorrowful feeling you have occasioned me, and if I have ever added to your sadness you must grant me your forgiveness. I love you as truly and faithfully as ever a woman loved man, and you must not permit yourself to doubt me, for indeed I do not deserve it. I wish you to write to me as soon as you receive this letter and explain to me why you thought I desired to discard you. You [illegible] when you will be in Cincinnati [illegible] you must come back to me, love, as soon as you possibly can. I yearn to see you. And now wishing you every prosperity, I will close this lengthy letter, assuring you that you possess my enduring and never dying love. From your ever and devoted

AMANDA.

The remainder of the tender missives are full of expressions of love, and much like all love letters.

The Loss of the Steamship Mississippi.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, June 4.

We are under obligations to Mr. W. A. Delafield, who was a passenger on the steamship *Mississippi*, on her passage from Rio de Janeiro for New-York, lately wrecked on the Island of Martinique. Mr. Delafield arrived here on the British bark *Ardell*, from the last-mentioned point, and has furnished us with the following account of the loss of the *Mississippi*:

The *Mississippi* sighted Bridgetown, on the Island of Barbados, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 11. Ten hours afterward, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Wednesday morning, the 12th, she struck a reef called Pinacelle, on the east side of the Island of Martinique—all sail set and going at full speed; land about four miles off, on the port side. Sent Mr. James B. Bond ashore for assistance, which came the next day. The French steamer *Guayane* and the French man-of-war *Aetreron* took all the passengers and part of the cargo off the ship. The stores, sails, &c., were put on board the *Aetreron*. The *Mississippi* had on board 16,000 bags of coffee, of which she discharged 1,500 at Para, where she took on board 100 cases of rubber, and left on Friday evening, the 7th May, at 5 o'clock. The steamer *Guayane* took all the passengers to Fort de France, the steamer *Aetreron* still waiting by the wreck to take off the crew and whatever of value was left on board. The *Mississippi*, when last seen, was becoming a total wreck, and was fast going to pieces. They were attempting to save sails, engineer's stores, and everything movable. There had been saved about 500 bags of coffee on the *Guayane*, 450 bags on three small sloops, and some 1,300 bags were thrown over to lighten the ship.

An Ex-Governor of Kentucky Draws a Watch.

From the Louisville Courier, June 4.

A few days ago Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, of the firm of Bramlette & Durrett, prominent lawyers in this city, received a letter from S. W. Waters & Co., of New-York, stating that he had drawn a prize of a splendid gold watch, worth $250, and that if he would send them $13 50 to cover costs, the watch would be sent him. Governor Bramlette knowing that he had bought no ticket in the concern that could have drawn the prize named, and suspecting all was not right, humored the thing and wrote the New-York sharpers to send the prize by express, C. O. D. This the New-Yorkers did, and on yesterday the prize came by Adams Express, C. O. D., and the $13 50 was paid to the Express Company.

As was suspected, the prize was a miserable brass watch, worth about $5, if so much. Governor Bramlette having paid the $13 50 charges coolly went before Justice Matlock and attached the money and the watch in the hand of the Express Company. This attachment will compel the Express Company to hold both the watch and the money until judgment is rendered. The judgment will probably be that the $13 50 be returned to Lawyer Bramlette and the watch sold to pay costs. The swindle is so plain that it will require but little proof to bring the Court to the conclusion we have arrived at; and which seems to have been in Lawyer Bramlette's mind from the start.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 80¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes 71f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 5—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 5—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 71s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.; Cheese, 60s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 5.

COTTON—The market opened buoyant. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 142½f. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

Bourse quiet; Rentes 71f. 35c.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—Evening.

Tallow has declined to 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 5—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer for both stock on spot and afloat; on spot, 144f.; to arrive, 130½f.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 5.

Petroleum advanced to 47½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 6.

United States bonds dull; five-twenties are quoted to-day at 86¾@86⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 6.

The following is the closing reports of the markets for the week ending yesterday: SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 360,000 boxes, 21,000 hhds.; exports of the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign ports, 41,000 boxes, 2,000 hhds.; to the United States, 7,000 boxes; all qualities slightly declined, market closed quiet and nominal at 8¼@9¼ reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 9¾@10⅛ reals for Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, ⅌ arrobe. MOLASSES SUGAR buoyant at 6½@7¼ reals; fair to good Refining Muscovado dull at 9¼@9 reals, ⅌ arrobe. MOLASSES active; Clayed at 5@5¼ reals; Muscovado or Common, 6½@7½ reals ⅌ keg. LARD quiet at 19¼@21c. ⅌ lb. FLOUR quiet at $9 50@$10 ⅌ bbl. BUTTER dull. TALLOW advancing; sales at 11¼@11¾c. ⅌ lb. BACON steady at 18¼c. ⅌ lb. HONEY steady at 4½@5 reals ⅌ gallon. WAX active and firm. PETROLEUM steady, at 4½@4¾ reals ⅌ gallon. HAMS—Market supplied; Dry Salted 21¾c. ⅌ lb. BOX SHOOKS declining; closed at 9@10 reals. HOGSHEAD SHOOKS—Market supplied; quoted at $2 12½; empty hogsheads in demand at $3@3 25. FREIGHTS steady at last quotations.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 5.

FLOUR easier; sales at $4 75@$6 25 for Spring Extras; $4@$4 37 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 10@$1 10¼ for No. 2 Spring; $1 13@$1 13½ for No. 1; $1 09½ for No. 2, seller June. CORN declining; large receipts; sales at 63c. for No. 1; 58¾c. for No. 2; 57¾c.@58c., seller June. OATS firmer and active; sales at 59¼c.@60c. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 94c.@95c. MESS PORK quiet at $31 25. LARD firm and inactive at 18¼c. SHOULDERS held at 13½c.@13¾c., with no sales; 30,000 lbs. sold at 12½c., buyer this month. ROUGH SIDES firmer at 15c., buyer this month. CATTLE, $6@$6 75 for Fair to Medium; $7 50@$7 40 for Good to Choice Beeves. LIVE HOGS quiet. FREIGHTS active and firmer at 7¼c.@8c. on Corn, 8c.@8¼c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 5.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON firmer at 27½c.@28c. for Middlings. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy, with but little doing. CORN—High grades firm, others dull; choice and fancy White, in bulk, 85c.@86c.; prime to fancy Yellow, in sacks, 85c.@87c.; prime to choice White, 85c.@87c. OATS buoyant at 63c. for Mixed in bulk, 64c.@66c. in sacks. RYE, $1 05@$1 10. WHISKY dull at 94c. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $32@$33, the latter for heavy; Dry-salted Shoulders, 13c., packed. BACON—Shoulders held firmly at 14c. at close; Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20c.@20½c. LARD quiet; nominally 18¼c.@18½c. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$6 75. LIVE HOGS dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 37,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 115,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 5.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. FLOUR dull with small sales; Nos. 2 and 1 City Mound Spring, $6 75@$8. WHEAT dull and lower; with a slight supply; sales 7,800 bushels No. 2 Racine at $1 24½; 18,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 26; at close No. 2 Milwaukee Club was offered, to arrive, at $1 24. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and firm; sales 24,000 bushels Western at 66c. RYE nominal, with no demand. BARLEY—Season over. SEEDS—Season over. PORK, $32. LARD steady at 19c. HIGHWINES inactive; nominally 95c.@96c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of small lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; Choice White Canada held at $1 85@$1 90. CORN—None in the market. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY quiet; sales 1,800 bushels Canadian at $1 35. RYE scarce, and nominally $1 in bond. PEAS inactive. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 30c. Lake IMPORTS—110,800 bushels Wheat, 14,800 bushels Corn, 402,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—62,500 bushels Wheat, 585,000 feet Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT lower; good to choice, $1 60@$1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 73⅞. MINING STOCKS during the week were unusually active, and closed weak and irregular. Dividends have been declared by Hale & Norcross at $5 per share; Sierra Nevada at $2 50 per share, both payable on the 10th instant. The following are the closing sales: Alpha, $81; Belcher, $22; Bullion, $20; Chollar, $116; Confidence, $64; Crown Point, $57; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $115; Hale & Norcross $162; Imperial, $80; Kentuck, $46; Oriental, $30; Ophir, $25; Overman, $82; Savage, $100; Sierra Nevada, $45; Yellow Jacket, $72.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 5.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales, 2,600 bales; receipts, 176 bales; exports, 3,123 bales. GOLD, 138⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151@151½; New-York sight, par@⅛ discount. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN, $1. OATS, 73c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY, $27. PORK, $33 25. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 17½c.@18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 19c.; Keg, 20c. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13½c.@13¾c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 45c.@51½c. WHISKY, 98c.@$1. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75; A No 1, $7. WHEAT quiet at $1 10@$1 20. CORN in bulk, shelled, 66c.; in ear, 65c. RYE—Prime, $1 25. OATS in bulk, 75c. COTTON firm; Middlings, 27½c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. HAMS—Fancy Sugar-cured, 19c. LARD—Prime Leaf, 20¼c. WHISKY, free raw, 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 5.

COTTON heavy; Middling Uplands, 30c.; Middling Orleans, 30¼c.@30½c. QUERCITRON BARK, $30 ⅌ ton. COFFEE and SUGAR unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Extras, $5 75@$6; Northwestern Family, $6@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 50@$1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 60@$1 65. RYE, $1 32. CORN quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels Yellow at 90c.@91c.; Mixed Western, 89c.@90c. WHISKY quiet at $1 00@$1 02.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 5.

FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 14 for No. 1; $1 11¼ for No. 2. OATS firm at 58c. for No. 2. CORN dull and nominal. RYE nominally 97c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. GRAIN FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 5.

COTTON very firm; Middlings, 30c. FLOUR fairly active, but prices unchanged. GRAIN entirely unchanged, except Mixed Corn, which sells at 87c.@88c. PROVISIONS unchanged at yesterday's prices. WHISKY weak at $1 00@$1 02.

MOBILE, Saturday, June 5.

COTTON firm, with an active demand; sales 1,300 bales; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@27¼c.; receipts, 4 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 5.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, 40¼c.; RESIN quiet at $1 75@$6 75. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 5.

COTTON in good demand and ½c. better; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 232 bales; exports coastwise, 421 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 5.

COTTON—The market is very firm at 28½c.; asking 29c.; sales 450 bales; receipts, 449 bales; exports, 1,287 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 5.

The market is firmer; sales 260 bales; receipts, 60 bales; Middlings, 28c.

[Advertisement.]

The house of F. J. Bumsted, Esq., on Thirtieth-street, was saved from robbery last night by Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Look out for infringements, called improvements. All cases will be dealt with according to law. Office removed to No. 7 Murray-street. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	May 25	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Baltimore	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Helvetia	June 8	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Limerick	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	June 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	June 10	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	June 12	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Morro Castle	June 10	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	June 11	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Helvetia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 2:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Marquis and Marchioness de Tallyrand and servant, Cyrus Cleveland and wife, Mrs. Geo. S. Nichols, Edgar H. Nichols, Mrs. L. Stevens, Miss E. M. Wright, Miss Gregory, General N. D. Geary, Spencer C. McCorkle, J. C. McLoran and wife, Dr. N. W. Best, Chas. Friedenberg and wife, Wm. Kendrick, John J. Dovey, E. H. Studley, A. H. Stoddard, J. C. Foster, Wm. A. Flanagan, H. Osborne, Wm. Wright, B. Benjamin, F. A. Smith, G. Stern, J. H. Harriott, R. Smith, John Weekborn, Chas. Quinn, Wm. F. Fuller, Wm. Welch, Henry Newman, Thos. H. Dick, John Dillon, John Ryan, William King, Thos. Keenan, Edward Gorman, Joseph Doran, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. E. A. Billings, child and servant, T. F. Searing and wife, Mrs. Castellanos, two children and servant, Dr. J. J. Castellanos, Mrs. Jourdan, Wm. Y. Allen, J. L. Wells, G. H. Latham, Miss M. Henry, J. B. Starr, wife and two children. From Havana—G. Molina, L. de Peralea, J. M. Valdivia, Mrs. A. Thompson and 3 children, E. Alonso, J. Roca, J. L. Fabens, L. Palacios, daughter and servant, Dr. Miller, U. S. N.; Jas. Lawton, wife and servant, M. Jumenes, G. Wells, J. Delgado, wife and three children, J. Machado, T. Michant, L. J. Cremoies, J. Schimmin, E. L. de la Vega, J. Necota, B. Ribas, M. Diaz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29	Sun sets.... 7 29	Moon rises.. 3 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 43	Gov. Island.. 6 32	Hell Gate.. 7 54

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans May 29, and Havana June 2, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool May 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Chessman, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Ocean, (N. G.,) Gerdes, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 380 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had 2 deaths among the passengers; has been 27 ds. to the westward of the Banks with light winds and thick fog; May 28, lat. 43 06, lon. 53 25, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., lasting 24 hours. The O. is detained at Quarantine, having small-pox on board.

Ship Isabella Kerr, (of Greenock,) Kerr, Calcutta Feb. 10, and Sand's Head 14th, with mdse. to William Mackay & Co.—vessel to Barber & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 10, St. Helena 17th, and crossed the equator May 1, in lon. 32; has been 18 ds. from Bermuda, with light winds and calms.

Bark Limerick Lass, Mahoney, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Carl, (N. G.,) Baas, Tarragona 53 ds., with mdse. to M. Lenan. Passed Gibraltar May 22.

Bark Constance, (of Liverpool,) Johnson, St. Jago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar and molasses and 3 passengers to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Jessie Anning, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Emott, Guantanamo 19 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Had light winds the entire passage; was 3 ds. becalmed in sight of Guantanamo.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Miller, Gaboon River, W. C. A., March 25, via St. Thomas May 16, with barwood, ivory, &c., and 2 passengers to Dollner, Potter & Co. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Europa, (N. G.,) Blohm, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig St. Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste 75 ds., with raisins, prunes, &c., to D. P. Dudith & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. May 24, lat. 27 24, lon. 69 06, passed a small yacht or cutter, apparently [illegible] tons burden, [illegible].

Brig Express, (of Scilly, Eng.,) Mumford, Arroyo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Brig Dauntless, (of Brixham,) Endacott, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather during the first part of passage.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Ray, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig E. P. Brown, (of Newport,) Keene, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to R. W. Bernard.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Mayaguez, P. R. 9 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. P. & F. A. Dwight & Co.—vessel to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Maria, Valles, Thomaston, with lime to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. North Star, Beckwith, George's Banks, fish to Baker & Co.

Schr. F. B. Nelson, Phinny, George's Banks, fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Wheaton, Dennett, Providence.

Schr. E. Edwards, West, East Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lizzie, Ransom, Horton's Point.

Schr. Jas. H. Hoyt, Crane, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Snare, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. E. Brainard, Newell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hudson, Champion, New-London.

Schr. R. S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

BELOW—Brig Lief, (N. G.,) from ——.

WIND—At sunset, light N., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 6—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool; bark M. A. Marshall, from Akyab; Josephine, from Cuba.

CHARLESTON, June 6—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. A. E. Glover, Boston.

Sld. schr. Leila, for Satilla, Ga.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 6—Arr. schrs. Ella, Willard, Rockland, for New-York; Emma, New-York, for St. Stephen's; John Stockham, Price, Boston, for Baltimore—(she ran ashore last night near the East Chop, but came off without damage.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—Sld. ships Franklin, for Hong Kong; Albatross, for Manzanillo.

SAVANNAH, June 7—Arr. steamship General Barnes, from New-York; bark Liberated, Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

JAPAN—YEDDO GULF.

Fixed Light on Nosima Point.

Official information has been received at this office that a light-house is in course of construction on Point Nosima, near Mela Head, eastern side of the entrance of Yeddo Gulf.

Provisionally, and until the light-house is completed, a light will be exhibited from a temporary tower.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated [illegible] feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles, excepting in an angle of 5 degrees in the direction of the Mela rocks, when it can be seen from a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The temporary tower is of wood, painted white. Position, as given, lat. 34 53 30 N., lon. 139 51 30 E. from Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Kanon-Saki.

Also, that from the 11th day of February, 1869, a light would be exhibited from a tower recently erected on Kanon-Saki, west point of the entrance of Yeddo Bay.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 170 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is square, built of stone, and rises from the centre of the keeper's dwelling. Position, as given, lat. 35 14 45 N., lon. 139 44 17 E.

From the light-house the Plymouth rocks bear S. by W. ½ W.

[The bearing is magnetic. Variation 1¾° westerly in 1868.]

NORTH ATLANTIC—MADEIRA.

Wreck Buoy off the Loo Rock, Funchal Roads.

Also, that a red buoy has been placed on a wreck off Loo Rock, Funchal Roads.

The buoy lies in about 20 fathoms water S. ½ W. from the Loo Rock.

Mariners are cautioned not to anchor within half a cable of the buoy.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. A. Richardson, (of Boston,) hence for West Indies, which went ashore on Romer Shoals on the night of the 5th inst., was got off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Philip, Captain Mitchell, this morning, and proceeded on her voyage.

Spoken, &c.

Altair—bark, from Shanghae for New-York, 103 ds. out, May 20, lat. 24 45, lon. 38 41.

Anglo Indian—from Jamaica for London, June 1, lat. 38 20, lon. 68 12.

Clara—bark, hence for Anguilla, May 30, lat. 31 06, lon. 68 10.

Talisman—Dan. brig, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 52 ds. out, May 1, lat. 33 50, lon. 72 40.

Water Witch—brig, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, May 31, lat. 33 25, lon. 74 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, May 17, bark Helena, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Rio Janeiro, April 18, schr. Peggy, (Br.,) for New-York in 5 ds.

At St. Pierre, Mart., May 24, brigs Signal, for New-York in 6 ds.; Virginia, for do. in 10 ds.

SUMMER, 1869.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK NOW READY OF

SUMMER CLOTHING,

selected and manufactured with great care, and very superior in all the matters of FABRIC, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

The leading principle in our business management is always to furnish

THE BEST ARTICLE AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

and think we have succeeded this season better than ever before.

Assortments and prices the same at both stores.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

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STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line. Second and Third-av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

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LEWIS & CONGER, No. 180 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED BAKING DISH RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.

Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 262, June 5, 1869.

67, 11, 34, 14, 16, 35, 27, 19, 53, 40, 69, 44, [illegible]

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 263, June 5, 1869.

70, 3, 0, 26, 68, 31, 8, 15, 69, 60, 48, 73, 40, [illegible]

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible], June 5, 1869.

25, 68, 16, 61, 21, 41, 67, 22, 69, 46, 71, 44, [illegible]

MISSOURI—CLASS No. [illegible], June 5, 1869.

40, 72, 37, 46, 15, 46, 24, 60, 75, 6, 71, 46, [illegible]

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.